

NAPANEE

Advance.]

TEN PAGES

NAPANEE, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1882.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

CAPTAIN BOYNTON'S EXPLOITS—TORONTO'S MIRACLE WORKER—A WONDERFUL WOMAN.

[Regular Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

It is now the time of opening the Exhibition and the usual forerunners of such shows have already arrived in town. Strangers and side shows are to be seen in abundance. The weather is cool and fair and everything seems to promise a successful exhibition. Since I wrote you last there have been numbers of things of interest occurring but they are old now and I shall not mention many of them. Among those worthy of naming was the aquatic exhibition by

CAPTAIN BOYNTON,

which took place a few weeks ago. For a couple of weeks every afternoon this celebrated gentleman drew very large crowds to Hanlan's Point. The exhibition was chiefly interesting on account of the rubber suit which the Captain wore and in which he seemed as secure as in a ship. It was composed of two pieces which joined at the waist and was water-tight and of course filled with the Captain and air. With this on he was able to propel himself through the water to gather together boards and timbers to make a raft, also to catch fish and shoot fowl and cook his meals. He would also lie upon his back and put up a sail, and in that way the wind would carry him along while he rested or read the news with his umbrella over his head to protect him from the sun. Not the least item of the Exhibition was the blowing up every day of a small sail-boat by means of a torpedo. There seemed to be nothing left of the boat except a few small splinters which fell out of the clouds, while the waters were upheaved and in commotion for some distance around. I presume one of the objects of the exhibition was the advertising of the rubber suit which certainly might be made very useful as a life-preserver. Hanlan was also present and performed various feats in his shell very much to the delight of the crowd with whom he seemed to be very popular.

We have now in our city one of the long line of miracle workers,

COUNTY NEWS.

Gretna.

—A harvest dinner, as announced will be given by the C. M. congregation, Mr. W. J. Mellow's grove, near the Church on Wednesday, 13th inst. at 7 o'clock, p.m. After dinner address delivered by several speakers which interspersed with selections of music, 40c.; children under 12 years, 20c.

Moscow.

Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.

—Mr. Anthony Huffman, an old and respected resident, died on Sunday last after a long illness of three months. He was in his 80th year. For a number of years he was the pastor of the C. M. Church, the duties of which he performed efficiently and with honor. The funeral on Monday was largely and respectfully attended. The casket was borne to the establishment of Mr. Miles Smith, who is said to be the finest ever seen here.

Mill Haven.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—I am sorry we cannot afford to send a correspondent from Mill Haven so that you may get the news from our midst. The correspondent who has been writing about the people of Mill Haven might be himself from Collinsby, or Parrott, as he resides between those two places. The news is all from that section and from here.

—The people of Mill Haven are preparing for a grand harvest festival on Friday, 15th September, in Hanlan's grove, near Mill Haven bridge. It will be a good staff of speakers and a good time for both old and young. There will be an autograph quilt sold on the ground for the highest bidder. It is a beautiful quilt about five hundred names thereon in blue ink. Dinner served at 12 o'clock. Double tickets, 75c.; single tickets, 50c. expect a good time.

—I notice John Fleming getting again after a severe sickness of a long time, a thing very rare in this place, as it is a very healthy locality.

—Miss Harriot Amey is lying at home, near death. She has lived with her husband, Mr. S. Milligan, for a number of years. [Miss Amey died on Wednesday night at 10 o'clock, aged 70 years. The funeral will be held on Friday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. S. Milligan.]

Improving property and paying charges.

Ernesttown, Sept. 5, 1882.—44-3. P. McPHERSON.

FARM FOR SALE.

Part of Lots 21 and 22, 7th Con. Ernesttown, 100 acres

more or less. About 61 acres cleared and in good cultivation; about 14 acres newly cleared. The balance under hardwood timber. Known as the Hickson Farm. Large frame barn; frame house; good well at the door; good orchard, choice fruit. For particulars apply on the premises to T. A. HUFF.

MONEY TO LOAN

I am prepared to lend money on the most reasonable terms yet offered. In any sum to suit customers and for any term, please call and acquaint yourself with my rates before going elsewhere.

JAMES DALY.

Moving property and paying charges.
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JAMES DALY.

Napanee, April 14th, 1882.

42

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

North half Lot 14, 9th Con. Camden.

About 80 acres, cleared, with good buildings, well situated in a good neighbourhood, known as the Campbell Farm. For particulars apply to DAVID BAIRD, Amworth, and to

S. GIBSON.

Napanee, Aug. 8th, 1882.

41-4 in.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Hay Bay Shooting Company

Hereby gives notice to all parties interested that no shooting will be allowed on their premises until SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

The days for shooting in each week are limited to three, viz: TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Those not members of the Company can have the privilege of shooting on the lawful days by obtaining a permit from some officer of the Company.

Permits may be obtained from JONAS SHARP, North Fredericksburgh JOHN RENNIE, North Fredericksburgh, or the undersigned.

Each officer and member of the Company is expected to report to the Secretary any case of trespass or violation of the rules and regulations of the Company, and to use their best endeavours to have the provisions of the Statute in relation to the protection of game properly observed and enforced.

By order of the Trustees.

D. G. VANDEWATERS,

Sec. Hay Bay Shooting Co.

Millville, Aug. 8, 1882.—lin.

MILES STORMS,

MOSCOW,



Undertaker & Furniture Dealer.

A large stock of COFFINS of the latest designs, embracing the cheapest and most costly, constantly in stock. Shrouds and other funeral furnishings. An

water-tight and of course with the captain and air. With this on he was able to propel himself through the water to gather together boards and timbers to make a raft, also to catch fish and shoot fowl and cook his meals. He would also lie upon his back and put up a sail, and in that way the wind would carry him along while he rested or read the news with his umbrella over his head to protect him from the sun. Not the least item of the Exhibition was the blowing up every day of a small sail-boat by means of a torpedo. There seemed to be nothing left of the boat except a few small splinters which fell out of the clouds, while the waters were upheaved and in commotion for some distance around. I presume one of the objects of the exhibition was the advertising of the rubber suit which certainly might be made very useful as a life-preserver. Hanlan was also present and performed various feats in his shell very much to the delight of the crowd with whom he seemed to be very popular.

We have now in our city one of the long line of miracle workers,

A FRENCH WOMAN,

who is a doctor. If we may believe the stories told by sensible people, she is able to cure almost any disease almost at once and all by one kind of medicine. The blind see and the deaf hear and the lame walk in a few minutes after the first application. She makes no charge for her services and often gives a handful of money to a patient after the cure has been effected. She charges, however, for her medicine and no doubt makes enough for all her requirements, as it takes several to hand out the bottles fast enough, and it is reported that she takes in as much as two thousand dollars each afternoon. It is not hard to find out when she commences operations, for she leaves the Rossin House, where she is stopping, early in the afternoon, in her gilded chariot drawn by three horses which she herself drives, and on the top of the chariot she has her band of music playing stirring airs. She follows King-st. to Yonge-st., thence Yonge-st. to Queen-st., thence to the Tory Amphitheatre where she is immediately surrounded by an eager throng who wish their own and all their friends' ailments cured. Of course all this is done and the grateful people retire, restored to health and carrying away a few bottles of medicine to cure all their friends and to meet future necessities. She is the most expert tooth-puller that the oldest inhabitant has ever seen and she certainly pulls enough teeth. You would think there was hardly a stump left in anybody's head in the city. All her work is done in public, and it is almost as much as one's life is worth to get into the crowd that surrounds her chariot when she is selling her medicines.

SOME OF THE CURES

are remarkable. A child with a paralyzed limb walks in half an hour. A cancer on a man's head is taken away and the man appears next morning to show his grateful head and swears that a dozen doctors have been at him to say he was not cured. A young lady unable to walk is drawn in a carriage to the grounds and is carried to the chariot, and in a few minutes gets out of the chariot and walks without assistance through the Amphitheatre amid deafening cheers. A woman comes two miles on crutches and leaves them to walk home. And the story is even told that the medicine was applied

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—The people of Mill Haven and purpose having a grand harvest dinner Friday, 15th September, in Hen grove, near Mill Haven bridge. There will be a good staff of speakers and amusements for both old and young. There will be an autograph quilt sold on the ground highest bidder. It is a beautiful quilt about five hundred names thereon in blue ink. Dinner served at 12 o'clock noon. Double tickets, 75c., single 40c. expect a good time.

—I notice John Fleming getting again after a severe sickness of ague, a thing very rare in this place, as it is considered a very healthy locality.

—Miss Harriot Amey is lying at the point of death. She has lived with her brother-in-law, Mr. S. Milligan, for a number of years. [Miss Amey died on Wednesday night, 10 o'clock, aged 70 years. The funeral place to-day at 10 o'clock.—ED. E.]

Bath.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

VERILY THE SHOE PINCHETH!—The courier between Bath and Amherst would like to know the size of the correspondent who furnished the items of a communication which appeared in the Napanee EXPRESS a few weeks since, the letting of the mail contract for the carrying of H. M. mail between points above named. He would also ascertain his christian and given name, old he is, how many stories high, of material he is built and what state of health he is in at present; also the dimmings of his head, what it is shingled with, and how many families occupy it, and if his pug or Roman, and whether or not he has ever been plastered or clapboarded; the size of his eyes, and if he ever has had a pair of spectacles erected over them, and for what cause. The correspondent is particularly anxious that all these questions shall be answered and if the tiger who is said correspondent does not exceed ten tons and a quarter, he proposes to send him to a pulpy mass and consign him to the Rhubarb Paper Factory to be moulded.

C. M. S.'S. PICNIC.—The Sunday Excursion to Stella from Bath came off Thursday, per "Hero," and was well attended.

North Fredericksburg.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—Harvesting operations are now in full swing, the sound of the threshing machine is heard in the land.

—The crops this year have been abundant, and our people have every reason to rejoice in the goodness of Providence.

—Last Wednesday the members of the M. E. Church of the First Congregation celebrated the conclusion of their vest labors by a festival in Barren grove. The attendance was very good, considering the drawbacks under which the promoters of the scheme laboured, who would otherwise have been prevented by threshing operations. The same was present about two hundred

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A large stock of COFFINS of the latest designs, embracing the cheapest and most costly, constantly in stock. Shrouds and other funeral furnishings. An elegant hearse in connection. Charges moderate.

J. C. MURRAY,

MILL HAVEN,

Reputed to pay the highest cash price for good merchantable

BARLEY

AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

Mill Haven, Aug. 18, 1882.

A Good Dairy and Grain Farm FOR SALE.

The south $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot No. 8, and west half of No. 9, the

1st CON. OF PORTLAND

2 miles from Harrowsmith, on the K. & P. Railway and 13 miles from Kingston, containing 250 acres of good land and under cultivation; the remainder pasture and wood land. Good frame house, driving house, two large grain barns and one hay barn, stables, etc.; small orchard, never failing spring and good well. Will be sold at a bargain. For full particulars apply to the proprietor,

C. H. ASSELSTINE,

24-2m. On the premises, or by letter to Wilton P.C.

charge for her services and often gives a handful of money to a patient after the cure has been effected. She charges, however, for her medicine and no doubt makes enough for all her requirements, as it takes several to hand out the bottles fast enough, and it is reported that she takes in as much as two thousand dollars each afternoon. It is not hard to find out when she commences operations, for she leaves the Rossin House, where she is stopping, early in the afternoon, in her gilded chariot drawn by three horses which she herself drives, and on the top of the chariot she has her band of music playing stirring airs. She follows King-st. to Yonge-st., thence Yonge-st. to Queen-st., thence to the Tory Amphitheatre where she is immediately surrounded by an eager throng who wish their own and all their friends' ailments cured. Of course all this is done and the grateful people retire, restored to health and carrying away a few bottles of medicine to cure all their friends and to meet future necessities. She is the most expert tooth-puller that the oldest inhabitant has ever seen and she certainly pulls enough teeth. You would think there was hardly a stump left in anybody's head in the city. All her work is done in public, and it is almost as much as one's life is worth to get into the crowd that surrounds her chariot when she is selling her medicines.

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[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS]

—Harvesting operations are in the sound of the threshing machine in the land.

—The crops this year have abundant, and our people have cause to rejoice in the goodness of Providence.

—Last Wednesday the members of the M. E. Church of this circuit celebrated the conclusion of vest labors by a festival in the grove. The attendance was very considering the drawbacks under promoters of the scheme labour who would otherwise have been prevented by threshing operations who were present—about two all—spent a very enjoyable time. of the circuit provided a most dinner, and able addresses were by the Chairman, S. Gibson, Revs. McDonald, M. E., Stew and Young, Presbyterian. The this circuit are in a fine condition for the year being already abundant for. Total net receipts about \$67.

—Socially the great event of the week was the wedding of Mr. A. Ran Phoebe Hawley of Hay Bay, place last Monday. The happy the "Alexandria" for Montreal.

—The air is full of rumors in with other weddings but we can

"Bide a wee bit and we'll see What we'll see, Was what my auld grannie Tauld mither and me."

—The interest of our people has been about equally divided by proceedings of the General Convention of the M. E. Church at Hamilton Egyptian war. In regard to the all hope for the success of Britain

—Your correspondent had the meeting his old friend, the Rev. son, this morning, who has just from conference. He says the just closed and has been one of the most important he ever attended. The

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. \$1. Druggists.

THE EXPRESS

PAGE SHEET.

[\$1.50 if not paid till end of Year.

., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1882.

VOL. XXI. No. 44.

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Bath.

velous growth, both in members and wealth of the church, during the past few years, is very gratifying to its friends.

—We learn the C. M. friends hold their harvest festival next week. May they be successful is the wish of your correspondent.

Newburgh.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN. —Deputy Grand Master Long instituted a lodge of A. O. U. W. at Newburgh, on Wednesday, Aug. 30th, with 19 members on the charter list. The following officers were elected: Past Master, Dr. Aylsworth; Master, Rev. A. Elliott; Foreman, Chas. Riley; Overseer, Thos. Watt; Recorder, David Hicks; Financier, D. P. Clute; Receiver, W. M. Wellington; Guide, P. Phalen; I. W., Joseph Robinson; C. W., Thos. Beck; Trustees, Messrs. S. Greenway, H. T. Flynn and James Holmes.

Yarker.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—September has entered cool and pleasant.

—Farmers busy ploughing and sowing fall grain. Ground in good condition for working.

—Mrs. Able Scott and Miss Clarissa Walroth have left on a visit to Watertown, N. Y.

—We are glad to notice that Henry Locke has been appointed to a situation in the Registry Office, Napanee. He is a son of Silas Locke of this place, who is to be congratulated upon his son's deserved position of trust. Henry will do honour to the position because he has a good reputation for trust and capability.

—Bills are up calling a meeting of the Ad-dington Tories for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Ontario Legislature, to be held here next Tuesday. I see the name of the Township Clerk appended to it as secretary and treasurer of the association. I think it is a position that no honourable man would like to hold, but it appears a Tory can do anything and not lose cast with his party.

—Several of our village manufacturers are preparing articles for the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston. Connolly & Son will have a good show of ploughs, and E. Benjamin & Co. will show wheels of various kinds. I should like to know by what authority does the Globe style the Toronto Exhibition "Canada's great fair." Now I thought this was a title that could only be used by the Dominion fair. There is considerable of the Boston Yankee about the Globe, when speaking of Toronto affairs. The Bostonions look

DARKNESS IN THE CHURCHES.

CHURCH-GOERS SEEKING LIGHT AND FIND- ING TOTAL DARKNESS—THE GAS WORKS AT FAULT.

Sunday night last church-goers were surprised to find the town churches which depend upon gas as a means of lighting almost in total darkness. The cause was found to be a disarrangement of the machinery of the gas works. Coal oil lamps had to be improvised, but the light was very imperfect, the great mass of the congregation being in a state of semi-darkness. This was particularly noticeable at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene as a difficulty was experienced in finding places to stand the lamps, no provision having been made by the architect for any such contingency. The pulpit having been pressed into service as a lamp-holder the Ven. Archdeacon was required to deliver his sermon from a lower plain than usual and the temporary arrangement of lights rendered both the pulpit and lectern useless for the purpose intended. Of course prayer and hymn books were a superfluity as far as the congregation were concerned, they sitting in darkness, but beholding a light afar off and were it not for the religious training in the Book of Common Prayer that a majority of them had had the entire service would have been without response. The question was, "What has become of the gas?"

The same difficulty was experienced in the C. M. Church, but notwithstanding which Rev. M. L. Pearson preached an eloquent and instructive sermon to young men, putting forth the character and life of Joseph as an example for them to follow. There was a very large congregation, in which the young men were well represented. The sermon was listened to with deep attention and will no doubt result in much good. The rev. gentleman announced at the close that he would avail himself of an early opportunity to again address the young men.

Church Notes.

—Rev. Mr. Card returned from the General Conference on Wednesday.

—Rev. A. B. Chambers of Quebec, a formerly highly esteemed pastor of the C. M. Church here, spent a couple of days in town this week en route to the General Conference at Hamilton.

—Rev. M. L. Pearson is attending the General Conference of the Canada Methodist Church at Hamilton. The Conference will occupy three weeks, during which time the

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Dominion fair. There is considerable of the
Boston Yankee about the Globe, when speak-
ing of Toronto affairs. The Bostonians look
upon their city as the hub of the universe
and their destiny to control the world and
the United States in particular. The same
conceit effects the Toronto people and the
Globe.

Deseronto.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

—The children's social which was held on
Wednesday evening of last week was a suc-
cess in every respect. There were one hun-
dred and seven children present. Mr. At-
kins of Kingston rendered several pieces of
music and Rev. J. O. Mallory an address
which greatly pleased the little folks. The
proceedings were brought to a close at seven
o'clock.

—The baseball match on Thursday of last
week proved to be quite an exciting one.
The Picton club worked hard but had to
yield the palm. The Deserontoes took 69
out of 75 runs. We hope that this may prove
to be the first of many victories for the Des-
erontos.

—Mr. Ludbrooke, the itinerant artist, who
has been making pictures for some time in a
tent erected on Main-st., has concluded to
become a permanent resident. We are
pleased to hear it for it will not only give us
an artist but a good citizen.

—Rev. J. Craig and family are spending a
few weeks at the seashore for their health.
His pulpit was filled on Sabbath by Rev. J.
O. Mallory of the M. E. Church.

—The new Presbyterian Church is being
rapidly pushed toward completion and will
be ready for dedication about Xmas. It is
a beautiful structure and will be an ornament
to the village.

—Sunday morning about one o'clock the
citizens were awakened by the fire alarm at
the Big Mill. There were about two hun-
dred men at the scene in a few minutes and
succeeded in getting the fire under control
before much damage was done. Fire has a
poor show here since the "Electric Watch
Clock Record" has been introduced. It is
hard on the watchmen but a great source of

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"What has become of the gas?"

The same difficulty was experienced in
the C. M. Church, but notwithstanding
which Rev. M. L. Pearson preached an elo-
quent and instructive sermon to young men,
putting forth the character and life of Joseph
as an example for them to follow. There
was a very large congregation, in which the
young men were well represented. The ser-
mon was listened to with deep attention and
will no doubt result in much good. The rev.
gentleman announced at the close that he
would avail himself of an early opportunity
to again address the young men.

Church Notes.

—Rev. Mr. Card returned from the Gen-
eral Conference on Wednesday.

—Rev. A. B. Chambers of Quebec, a for-
merly highly esteemed pastor of the C. M.
Church here, spent a couple of days in town
this week en route to the General Conference
at Hamilton.

—Rev. M. L. Pearson is attending the
General Conference of the Canada Methodist
Church at Hamilton. The Conference will
occupy three weeks, during which time the
pulpit here will be occupied by clergymen
from the surrounding circuits.

—The M. E. General Conference closed on
Tuesday after a two weeks session. Rev.
Dr. Stone was re-elected book agent and
Rev. W. Pirritte editor of the Christian Ad-
vocate. Rev. Mr. Card and A. L. Morden,
Esq., were elected fraternal delegates to
the Primitive Methodist Conference. Mr.
Morden was also elected President and Rev.
Mr. Card Secretary of the board of manage-
ment of the St. Lawrence Sunday School
Parliament. The Conference appointed a
strong committee to promote the union of
Methodist churches. Mr. Card will fill his
own pulpit next Sunday.

All the People of the Dominion of Canada Are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundred
of the leading people in the Dominion of Can-
ada who have been cured of Catarrh, Bron-
chitis, Asthma and Lung Disease by Dr. Sou-
ville's Spirometer, an instrument which
conveys medicinal properties direct to the
seat of the disease. Read and judge for
yourself:—

"Several of my family and friends have
been cured of bronchitis, asthma and catarrh
by using the Spirometer." John P. P. Whel-
an, Manager of the Post and True Witness,
Montreal. M. C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh
and bronchitis. Mr. DeBoucherville, of the
Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many
years; now cured. Mr. Geo. Ager, Ottawa,
catarrh and lung diseases; cured. Mrs.
Smith, London, wife of Medical Detective,
cured of catarrh. Geo. Maguire, Toronto,
482 Adelaide street West; daughter cured of
asthma. Geo. Willis, Exeter Ont., catarrh
and bronchitis. J. D. Armstrong, 186 Yonge
street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deaf-
ness. Thomas Telfer, 12 Melinda street,
Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. Benj. A. Drake,
St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many years
suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now
cured.

Also the no less surprising cure of Mrs.

know the size of the correspondence which appeared in the *Nap* a few weeks since, touching the mail contract for the pro- of H. M. mail between the named. He would also like to christian and given name, how many stories high, of what s built and what state of repair esent; also the dimensions of at it is shingled with, and how s occupy it, and if his nose is n, and whether or not it has stered or clapboarded; the color nd if he ever has had shanties them, and for what cause. He y anxious that all these questions vered and if the tiger weight of ndent does not exceed three uarter, he proposes to reduce y mass and consign his remains arb Paper Factory to be re-

PICNIC.—The Sunday School Stella from Bath came off on r "Hero," and was well attend-

With Fredericksburg.

spendence of THE EXPRESS.]
ing operations are now over and the threshing machine is heard

as this year have been very id our people have every reason the goodness of Providence.

Wednesday the members and M. E. Church of the Bay Cir- ed the conclusion of their har- by a festival in Barnhardt's attendance was very good con- drawbacks under which the the scheme laboured. Many therwise have been present were threshing operations. Those resent—about two hundred in very enjoyable time. The ladies ; provided a most sumptuous ble addresses were delivered irman, S. Gibson, Esq., and ald, M. E., Stewart, C. M. Presbyterian. The finances of e in a fine condition, all claims being already about provided et receipts about \$67.

the great event of the week has ding of Mr. A. Randall to Miss ey of Hay Bay, which took nday. The happy couple took lria" for Montreal.

s full of rumors in connection eddings but we can only sing: wee bit and we'll see e'll see, at my auld grannie ither and me."

rest of our people here in news at equally divided between the of the General Conference of hurch at Hamilton and the r. In regard to the latter we he success of Britain's arms. espondent had the pleasure of ld friend, the Rev. David Wil- ning, who has just returned nce. He says the conference nd has been one of the most im- ver attended. The almost mar-

conceit effects the Toronto people and the Globe.

Deseronto.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EXPRESS.]

—The children's social which was held on Wednesday evening of last week was a success in every respect. There were one hundred and seven children present. Mr. Atkins of Kingston rendered several pieces of music and Rev. J. O. Mallory an address which greatly pleased the little folks. The proceedings were brought to a close at seven o'clock.

—The baseball match on Thursday of last week proved to be quite an exciting one. The Picton club worked hard but had to yield the palm. The Deserontoes took 69 out of 75 runs. We hope that this may prove to be the first of many victories for the Deserontos.

—Mr. Ludbrooke, the itinerant artist, who has been making pictures for some time in a tent erected on Main-st., has concluded to become a permanent resident. We are pleased to hear it for it will not only give us an artist but a good citizen.

—Rev. J. Craig and family are spending a few weeks at the seashore for their health. His pulpit was filled on Sabbath by Rev. J. O. Mallory of the M. E. Church.

—The new Presbyterian Church is being rapidly pushed toward completion and will be ready for dedication about Xmas. It is a beautiful structure and will be an ornament to the village.

—Sunday morning about one o'clock the citizens were awakened by the fire alarm at the Big Mill. There were about two hundred men at the scene in a few minutes and succeeded in getting the fire under control before much damage was done. Fire has a poor show here since the "Electric Watch Clock Record" has been introduced. It is hard on the watchmen but a great source of comfort and satisfaction to the citizens as a large majority are indebted to and are dependent upon the milling operations of this place for a livelihood.

How it Worked at the Murray House.

Among the cosiest hotels in Ontario is the Murray House of St. Catharines, kept by Mr. Thomas Scully, where the writer al- ways stops when in that city. Upon a re- cent trip the writer was speaking to Mr. Scully concerning his old ailment, weak back, when Mr. S. observed: "I take sincere pleasure in recommending St. Jacobs Oil to all sufferers. I have found it a most excellent remedy myself and I know of others who have used it with great success. I would not be without St. Jacobs Oil nor do I believe any sensible man ought. I caught a cold about three years ago, which settled in my back and sorely afflicted me between my shoulders. The pain was almost unendurable at times, especially at im- pending changes of the weather; and at such times I used to be incapacitated for at- tending to my business. I tried electric baths, salt baths, various strengthening plas- ters and other such means without success. Finally I tried St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy, and was cured at once and permanently. St. Jacobs Oil is a most ex- cellent remedy and I would not be without it at any price."

Tuesday after a two weeks session. Rev. Dr. Stone was re-elected book agent and Rev. W. Pirritte editor of the Christian Ad- vocate. Rev. Mr. Card and A. L. Morden, Esq., were elected fraternal delegates to the Primitive Methodist Conference. Mr. Morden was also elected President and Rev. Mr. Card Secretary of the board of manage- ment of the St. Lawrence Sunday School Parliament. The Conference appointed a strong committee to promote the union of Methodist churches. Mr. Card will fill his own pulpit next Sunday.

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Also, the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mrs. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured.

Mrs. Adamson, of Belleville, cured of bronchitis, and her sister cured of bronchitis and lung disease.

I have no hesitation in saying Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer will cure catarrh and bronchitis. John C. Fleming, Editor of Post and True Witness, Montreal.

The above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. The instrument will be expressed to any address.

Call or write, enclosing stamp, to M. Sou- vielle, ex-Aide-Surgeon of French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, where physicians and sufferers can try it free.

\$100 REWARD.

Is offered for any case of Catarrh that can't be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally. Price 75 cents. 35-3 m.

The most wonderful curative remedies of the present day, are those that come from Germany, or at least originate there. The most recent preparation placed upon the market in this country, is the GREAT GERMAN INVIGORATOR, which has never been known to fail in curing a single case of impotency, spermator- rhoea, weakness and all diseases resulting from self- abuse, as nervous debility, inability, mental anxiety, languor, lassitude, depression of spirits and functional derangements of the nervous system. For sale by druggists, or sent free by mail on receipt of the price, \$1.00 per box, or six bottles for \$5.00. Address F. J. Cheney, Toledo, O., Sole Agent for the United States and Canada. Send for circular. 35-3 mos.

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S. GIBSON, BARRISTER AND ATTOR-NEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, etc. Office, Grange Block, John-st., Napanee.

JOHN ENGLISH, ATTORNEY, SOLICI-TOR in Chancery, etc. Office—In the room lately occupied by Mr. E. B. Stone, over Henry's Book Store, Napanee.

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J. H. MADDEN.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 AND 6½ PER cent. \$50,000 to loan, private funds; in sums to suit borrowers, on security of approved farm and town property, for periods of from two to twenty years, repayable by instalments or at end of term, to suit borrower. Interest payable yearly. Apply to S. GIBSON, Grange Block, Napanee.

\$200,000 TO LEND AT 6 AND 6½ PER Cent. for any term of years. No Commission Charged. W. S. WILLIAMS. Napanee, Dec. 1, 1881.

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All work warranted. Teeth inserted from one to a double set. Teeth filled, cleaned and regulated. Filling warranted from one to five years. A specialty made of filling and regulating children's teeth. 51-ly

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The subscriber wishes to notify the public that he has removed from Dr. Shirley's shop on Centre-St. to the shop lately occupied by Duncan Benn, Dundas-st. east, near W. Joy's Carriage Shop, where he will always be on hand to do all kinds of

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

in a neat, strong and satisfactory manner and all kinds of work in his line, including Horseshoeing and Repairing.

Particular Attention given to Shoeing Interfering Horses.

Give him a call. Satisfaction guaranteed. Residence adjoining the shop, where he will be found outside of business hours.

J. C. COLE, General Blacksmith.

Napanee, Nov. 16th, 1881.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

The largest and most complete factory in the Dominion. Highest honors ever awarded to any maker in the world.

The Dominion Pianos and Organs

Are the best in the market and will be sold at the lowest possible advance on cost. As I buy my Organs and Pianos for cash I am able to give purchasers the better bargains.

E. R. SHOREY

General Agent for Napanee and vicinity.

Instruments kept constantly on hand at his residence, Isabella-st., near G.T.R. Station.

NAPANEE STEAM DYE WORKS.

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Begs to announce that his increased facilities for doing all kinds of dyeing enable him to do work

Cheaper and Better than ever Before.

Dress Goods, Cloth of all kinds, Shawls, Clouds. Yarn dyed in the latest shades of color; also Furs and Kid gloves cleaned, and Feathers cleaned, dyed and pressed on short notice.

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LIVERY & SALE STABLES.

Adjoining the Brisco House.

FIRST CLASS RIGS.

LATE NEWS NOTI

The well-known Kaffre Chief been murdered by another native.

The Emperor of Japan is reported suffering from a disease with the characteristics of dropsy and acute rheumatism.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science has decided to meet at Southport in 1883, and at London in 1884.

A hail storm near Pesth on Monday destroyed vineyards and maize fields, demolishing fifty houses. Many men were killed.

The French Medicine Wheel in Montreal has been creating a sensation at Toronto. Thousands flock to her every day.

It is reported that the Government shortly open the Canadian Pacific between R. Portage and Timmins, running three trains per week.

A guard at the military Berlin fired eight shots into the air, killing one. The Emperor ordered the affair to be investigated.

The annual report of the United States wheat crop shows that it is twenty departments, good in fair in eleven, poor in nine, bad in two.

The German treaty with Corsica signed, but the attempt to French treaty has failed, now French agents insisting that the Corsicans be allowed to pursue their calling.

Fearful ruin has been wrought in Newfoundland fishing fleet by gale. At Perth Cove, out of fifty boats, a solitary skiff remains at the shore. The strand is strewn with wreckage. British steamer "Griffon" wrecked in the bay of St. John.

There have been heavy floods in the interior provinces of Japan, causing injuries to rice crops, and loss of life and cattle. It is announced that Essendecher, who has just left Japan, transferred to Washington, decreasing at Yokohama, vicinity.

DIAMONDS OF THOU

"Men need not try where we Euripides.

Every part of the soul, if it is enlarged, or any strength, goes to the discipline.

People are to be taken in very if solitude is proud, so is society. Emerson, "Society and Solitude"

Everywhere endeavour to be everywhere you will be at home.

The rock not moved by a level, be opened by the root of a green.

A hundred men make an enclosure, one woman makes a home.

Good style is good sense, good energy, and good will.

MONEY TO LOAN

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tor for the License District of Lennox.
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riage Licenses, Conveyancer, Commis-
sioner for taking Affidavits, &c., Odessa, Ont.

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Auctioneer, Odessa, will attend all sales
in any part of the counties of Lennox and
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Medical Cards.

for doing all kinds of dyeing enable him to
do work

Cheaper and Better than ever Before.

Dress Goods, Cloth of all kinds, Shawls,
Clouds. Yarn dyed in the latest shades of
color; also Furs and Kid Gloves cleaned,
and Feathers cleaned, dyed and pressed on
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Singer Family Sewing Machine.

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OFFICE NEXT HUFFMAN HOUSE,

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Sold on Easy Terms of Payment
and Cheap for Cash.

This is the best Machine Manufactured. He
is instructed to offer exceedingly
liberal terms to Dress
Makers, &c.

TIME AND ACCOMMODATION.

This offer is only made for a short time.
Come and Inspect before Purchasing
Elsewhere.

Second Hand Machines taken as part
Payment.

WANTED—Active agents. Constant Em-
ployment and Good Pay.

Why Egyptians Lack Patriotism.

During my visit to Egypt—some seven or
eight years ago—there was certainly no na-
tional feeling among the Egyptians. Neither
they nor their ancestors, for nearly two
thousand years, had known native rulers.
During all these long centuries they had
been the spoil of Roman, Arab, Turk, and
Mameluke in turn; from none, since the
Roman time, had they received protection
of life and property, or any national ben-
efits, and it was impossible that patriotism
should exist among them, for there is no
patriotism save in a country worth loving.
The conduct of the Egyptian troops in the

Envoy from Germany to Japan
transferred to Washington. (decreasing at Yokohama, T
vicinity.

DIAMONDS OF THOUGHT.

"Men need not try where wom
Euripides.

Every part of the soul, if it co
largeness or any strength, goes th
cipline.

People are to be taken in very s
If solitude is proud, so is society
Emerson, "Society and Solitude."

Everywhere endeavour to be i
everywhere you will be at home.

The rock not moved by a lever
be opened by the root of a green

A hundred men make an encam
one woman makes a home.

Good style is good sense, good l
energy, and good will.

To live long, it is necessary to
ly; to live happily, to live wisel

Where women is held in honor
gods are well pleased; where sl
no honor, all holy acts are void
less.—Orient.

Opposition is what we want
have to be good for anything. I
the native soil of manhood and se

One watch set right will do to
by; but, on the other hand, on
wrong may be the means of m
whole neighborhood; and the sa
said of the example we each se
around us.

All praise wrongly directed, o
by selfish motives, is an injurious
society. It perpetuates much th
be repressed, it fills si ly minds
and egotism, it panders to some c
features of human char-cter.
flattery especially does this.

Real foresight consists in res
own forces. If we labor with an
the future, we destroy that strer
will enable us to meet the futu
take more in hand now than we
we break up, and the work is
with us.

Nothing helps the memory so
der and classification. Classes
few, individuals many; to kno
is to know what is essential in th
of an individual and what least l
memory to retain.

A Subterranean Abyss Swall Child.

The Zirknitz See, in Carniola,
able for the periodical disappear
water every summer, subterra
ages serving as the channels of
rapidly ripening crop of grass
quick growing vegetables are ga
ring the autumn from the dried
lake by the neighboring peasant
from Laybach reports a singular
which this place was the theatre.
woman and her daughter were
veyed in a cart across the bed of
which was still covered with wat
places. Suddenly the cart and
pants were precipitated into

P. E. R. MILLER, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses, Switzerville 16-ly

GEO. B. SILLS, LICENSE INSPECTOR for the License District of Lennox. Office in Mr. S. Gibson's Law office, Grange Block. 18-ly

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Dental Card.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

[SUCCESSOR TO DR. CLEMENTS.]

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STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of Boilers made to order. Also all kinds of Machinery repaired on the shortest notice. Remember the place, opposite the old City Hotel, corner of Adelaide and Bridge Sts.

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Sold on Easy Terms of Payment and Cheap for Cash.

This is the best Machine Manufactured. He is instructed to offer exceedingly liberal terms to Dress Makers, &c.

TIME AND ACCOMMODATION.

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Second Hand Machines taken as part Payment.

WANTED—Active agents. Constant Employment and Good Pay.

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Where women is held in honor, gods are well pleased; where she no honor, all holy acts are void & less.—*Orient.*

Opposition is what we want. We have to be good for anything. He the native soil of manhood and self.

One watch set [right will do to by; but, on the other hand, one wrong may be the means of mis whole neighborhood; and the same said of the example we each set around us.

All praise wrongly directed, or by selfish motives, is an injurious society. It perpetuates much that be repressed, it fills silly minds with and egotism, it panders to some of features of human character. flattery especially does this.

Real foresight consists in resee own forces. If we labor with anxiety the future, we destroy that strength will enable us to meet the future. Take more in hand now than we can we break up, and the work is with us.

Nothing helps the memory so much as order and classification. Classes a few, individuals many; to know is to know what is essential in the of an individual and what least by memory to retain.

A Subterranean Abyss Swallowed Child.

The Zirknitz See, in Carniola, is able for the periodical disappearance of water every summer, subterranean passages serving as the channels of the rapidly ripening crop of grass. Quick growing vegetables are gathered in the autumn from the dried lake by the neighboring peasants. From Laybach reports a singular anecdote which this place was the theatre. A woman and her daughter were conveyed in a cart across the bed of which was still covered with water places. Suddenly the cart and pants were precipitated into the through which the water was belowed down in a great vortex, and had not been noticed till too late. Great difficulty the woman was rescued the child and cart were sucked down the abyss below.

Glass Coating on Metals.

The following method has been proposed for coating metal surfaces with glass may be found to answer various purposes. Take about 125 parts (by weight) of flint glass fragments, 20 parts of borate of soda, and 12 parts of borax and melt. Pour the fused mass on a cold surface, as of stone or metal, and verize when cooled off. Make a paste of this powder with silicate of soda (glass) of 50° B. With this coat the metal to be glazed, and heat in a muffle furnace until it has fused. This is said to adhere very firmly to steel.

A man of quiet tastes is he who is the sly, behind the pantry door.

NEWS NOTES.

vn Kaffre Chief Secocoi has by another native chief.

ot Japan is reported to be disease with the character and acute rheumatism.

association for the Advance- has decided to meet at 1883, and at Montreal in

near Pesth on Monday des- ls and maize fields and part- fifty houses. Many work- l.

Medicine Woman from een creating a great sensa- . Thousands flocked to see

l that the Government will e Canadian Pacific Railway 'ortage and Thunder Bay, rains per week each day.

the military range near t shots into a group of ng one. The Emperor has air to be specially investi-

report of the Transatlantic ws that it is excellent in ments, good in forty-five, poor in nine, bad in one.

treaty with Corea has been e attempt to negotiate a has failed, owing to the nsisting that the missionaries pursue their calling in the

has been wrought in the fishing fleet by the recent Cove, out of fifty seven vessels remains at the moorings. rewn with wreckage. The r "Griffon" was almost bay of St. John.

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INDS OF THOUGHT.

ot try where women fail."—

f the soul, if it comes to any strength, goes through dis-

be taken in very small doses. ould, so is society vulgar.— *Society and Solitude.*"

endeavour to be useful, and i will be at home.

moved by a lever of iron will he root of a green tree.

en make an encampment, and kes a home.

good sense, good health, good od will.

LITTLE JOKERS.

Most people prefer a Welsh rabbit to a hair in butter.

It must be greasy work, this getting up a corner in pork.

If you want to find out how great a man is, let him tell it himself.

It is the man with a swelled jaw who realizes that silence is golden.

In the morning a man gets up, but in the evening he gets supper.

Scum invariably rises. Remember, young man, there is always room at the top.

A Jersey milkman turned pale when several of his customers clubbed together and made him a present of a scarf-pin in the shape of a pump.

The power of the human eye can only be fully appreciated when a well-regulated wink will change a bottle of tonic beer into a bottle of lager in spite of the label.

When you read of the shady groves and sylvan dells and hidden waterfalls and cool forests don't get anxious. Let a dozen mosquitoes hop on to you and you'll feel as if you were there.

Young man: "Aim high," says Emerson. "Aim low," says Gen. Jackson. Which is right? Depends on whether you're aiming at the moon or at a melon thief crawling off on his hands and knees.

It may be interesting to the boys to learn that a mule can fight at both ends. A Louisville boy who tickled a mule about the mouth the other day was frightfully bitten in the hand by the enraged longears.

Yes, my boy, there are 53,200,000 people in this country. And you are only one of them. Just one. Think of that, once in a while, when you get to wondering what would happen to the world if you should die.

A woman lately looked at a printing-press at work, turned to her companion, and in a most earnest manner inquired: "Well, Charley, an' them's the things as writes the papers. Be's them what they call editors?"

"Vegetables are ever so much better for a person this hot weather," remarked the head of the family, as he reached for the last slice of beef and left an unsatisfactory ear of corn for the rest of the household.

A certain self-styled authority on wit and humor says that there are but twenty kinds of jokes. We'll wager that we can send him a boy that will play over forty different practical jokes in half a day, unless he assassinates the boy before that time.

"Yes, sir," says the oldest resident. "the first trip I made from Lowell to Boston was over the old canal, and I worked my passage on the canal-boat." "Worked your passage? How?" inquired his audience. "I led the horse," solemnly remarked the ancient mariner.

Tailor's Collector: "Well, Mr. Jiggers, I've brought you this little bill again." Jiggers: "Why, of course; I'm sorry, though, for I've only just expressed the last dollar I had to the patriot Egyptians. Terrible war over there, you know. Just explain to your employer, please."

A Beautiful Woman.

There is a lady in Paris, an American, who is undoubtedly one of the loveliest creatures that ever were. She is called Mme. Gautherot, and her husband, a Frenchman, is a rich importer, who came up from Paris from Nantes to spend his money and show his wife. Some say she is from San Francisco, or Los Angeles, or Marysville, or from somewhere along the Pacific coast. I have heard, too, that she hails from New York, from Baltimore, from Lima, from Panama—from any number of places that ought to be, and I dare say would be, proud to own her. The preponderance of evidence is in favor of Frisco, and so I am going to write her down as a bright, accidental star which has come to us a perfect specimen of the kind of wo-

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\$25. Shall I receipt the bill?" said the
anxious saloon-keeper. "Well, 10; but
give me a dozen cigars, and add them to my
son's bill."

A coachman calls upon the doctor to ask
what can be the matter with him. "My
good man," said the prince of science,
"you've got dropsy—that's what ails you."
"Dropsy! What's that?" "It's a morbid
collection of fluid in the serous cavities
within the body—in your case I take it hy-
droperitoneum caused by cirrhosis of the
liver, but curable by paracentesis." "I
know, but what is it in English?" "You
are all full of water inside." "Water? Oh,
that's nonsense." (Reflects a moment.)
"That scoundrel of a saloon-keeper must
have watered his liquor, and yet he swore
to me he didn't."

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dress fitted her form like gloves should fit
one's hands, and her skirts clung about her
limbs in the most classical fashion. She
wore diamond buckles on her slippers. Her
pale-blue and yellow silk stockings were
discernible. A murmur of admiration
greeted her wherever she went. The crowd
opened to let her pass, and she strolled
around the most unconcerned person in the
room. Her eyes were large and limpid,
and as I looked into them I could not discover
the slightest sentiment of coquetry. The
texture of her ears, her neck, and her
shoulders are precisely that kind which the
great Lefevre and the equally great Bougu-
reau paint so magnificently. There is a pink
shade which comes through the transparent
white skin, and the flesh is as smooth as a
rose leaf.

The Cost of Cremation in Milan.

Dr. Gaetano Pini of Milan has just been
engaged in cremating the body of a French-
man, M. St. Cyr Jullien, whose brother is
a Consul in England. The cremating pro-
cess in the Milan furnace took two hours,
and four hours more were necessary for
cooling the ashes; among them could be
still discerned some fragments of bone and
the teeth.

The whole of these remains were placed
in an urn of rather large dimensions, which
was immediately packed and sent per rail
to the widow in Paris. The cost of the
cremating process came to £10. The ex-
pense for the conveyance of the body from
Paris to Milan amounted to £240.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

General.

The Harrisons are rehearsing "Viva" the new play written for them by Leonard Grover.

Dion Boucicault's brogue is declared by a London journal to be affected by an American accent.

Edwin Booth will speak English and the supporting company German during a tour in Germany.

Jeffreys-Lewis, who will star in "La Belle Russe," is said to have purchased an \$8,000 wardrobe for the piece in Paris.

Mme. Trebelli, the contralto, has been engaged by Herr Conrad Behrens, the basso, for a concert tour in this country under his management.

Mme. Theo is of small figure, graceful, and pretty, and has a bright, vivacious face and roguish eyes. She resembles somewhat Mlle. Paola-Marie.

The "Black Flag" seems to have made a popular hit in New York, Nat Goodwin as *Jim Lazarus* being very funny, Eliza Wethersby as the boy immense, and E. F. Thorne as the hero of the piece, a great hit.

A new drama called "Brother Gardiner's Lime-Kiln Club," by the *Detroit Free Press* man, was produced at the opera-house in that city on Wednesday evening last. Reports do not indicate any very startling success.

The company supporting Mlle. Rhea, includes Messrs. William Harris, C. A. McManus, J. T. Sullivan, W. G. Reynier, J. R. Amory, Leo Cooper, and Owen Ferre, Misses Sara Von Leer, Lindeman, Hall, and Goodwin, and Mrs. Ella Wren.

M. Gounod describes his new oratorio, "The Redemption," as the work of his life. It will be performed for the first time in England at the forthcoming Birmingham festival. The cast is as follows: Narrators, Mr. Edward Lloyd and Signor Foli; Jesus, Mr. Santley; Virgin Mary, Mme. Patey; dying thief, W. H. Cummings; three women at the holy sepulchre, Mmes. Albani, Marie Roze, and Patey.

Mary Anderson takes her "constitutional" every evening at Long Branch, with a regularity that defies wind and weather. Her yacht, the *Galatea*, is always ready for a picnic; and a better horse-woman is not to be found for miles around. Her forthcoming season promises to be more successful than the last.

A CITY SENSATION.

The French Doctress at the Amphitheatre.

The Blind See—The Deaf Hear—The Lame Walk.

Music, Mesmerism and Medicine—But no Miracles—Some Sights around the Chariot of the Wonderful Woman.

For the past two weeks the Amphitheatre on James street, near Queen, lately an in-

She could safely defy any professional dentist to dispose of a like number of cases in anything like the time she takes. Many of the cases occupy less than half a minute from the time they climb in from one side till they are bundled out on the other, with their tooth in their hand. One of the most singular features of the dental operation is that the patients say in nearly every case that they experience little if any pain, though she applies no lotion, and certainly has not time to apply any mesmeric influence. One highly pleased candidate on getting through with the operation got up and, according to the interpreter, expressed himself as "feeling very happy—that he had enjoyed the operation so much that he had had all of his front teeth out, and his only regret was that he had no more to pull." At all of which the audience laughed heartily. As a fact, he had been relieved of six and it was all done in the space of a minute. While the operation appeared to be painless to most of the candidates, the Madame seemed always to perform it without the slightest effort, although it is well known that the extraction of some teeth requires all the physical powers of a strong man. The fact that the operation itself would cause no pain did not prevent many a candidate from anticipating worlds of agony, and expressing the anticipation by looks of despair and attitudes of appeal. So far from eliciting any sympathy, such an attitude only tended to raise a laugh, as the sight of a sea-sick passenger might on board of a steamer. It is evident that the Madame, like some other dentists, must pull a good many teeth that had better be left in. In the case of those that are aching when no sign of decay has appeared, she can only take the patient's word as to which of the teeth is the offender; and, as a person may often be mistaken in identifying an aching tooth, serviceable instruments are thus lost. However, these mistakes are no fault of Madame Jenault, and as she never charges for her dentistry, it cannot be said that she makes anything by pulling out a good tooth. It may be mentioned that the ordinary dentist's fee for removing a tooth is 50 cents. This work goes on for half an hour or an hour, and during all the time excited females (and scarcely less excited males) are clamoring around the chariot, till through perspiration and struggle, bangs and frizzes are disheveled and dresses disarranged, and altercations that hint slightly of Billingsgate, sometimes are heard among the strugglers. At last the dental exploits are stopped and then begins

THE CURES.

In this field of operations her strong points are the treatment of lameness from rheumatic affections, diseases of the eye, and deafness. The representative of Truth went neither to laud nor "cut up" the doctress, but to report the facts that came under his observation. He tried to wedge in among the crowd to a good position near the carriage, but this was no easy thing to do. Every fourth or fifth person in the denser parts of the throng was lame or diseased in some way, and it was a hard thing to elbow one of these back, though the poor people were themselves wonderfully adroit and persistent in this respect for invalids.

Upon this there was a general crippling and invalids, but scarcely tained the medicine, and shortly the teeth pulling was resumed. (Previous day a more remarkable case. A man who had been on crutches years was cured completely—for being at least—and took off his rah, at the same time expressing his satisfaction at the change wrought in his legs. He left the chariot with crutches and a road was made through the crowd, up and down walked to show himself. The Madame gave him some money when he left. Several cases has given 25 cts. up to patients who were evidently very poor. One reason of her popularity, number of poor people who flock to her. Quite a number of cases that seem to be reported from day to day, as one child—belonging, it was said, to a village—who was entirely cured of the result of a cataract. Her operations on the eye are quick, skilful and seem to show much knowledge of the organ; but in many cases are presented to her, which she wisely turns away. The Madame claims all miracles, but in spite of her claims, many of the ignorant people who flock to her, that she possesses a miraculous gift, she is surrounded by a crowd of people who are ready to swear to the cure any affliction whatever. As the performance goes on the band on top of the chariot with the plumes waving in the breeze, the music of a lively and pleasant strain must contrast strangely with the associated with the toothache; and surgical operations are on the stage, changed to something slow and tragic as the orchestra gives as an accompaniment to a tableau. Possibly the music has some effect on the patient. But even so, it does not do away with the pain that accompanies the pulling of a tooth. The connection the story is told of a doctor who had such fixed doubts as to the painless extraction that, although he did not ache and were sound, he asked her to pull one. She pulled, and so easily had she that he kept on insisting after she had pulled it. As order and good behavior were entirely dependent on the success of the scene is not always a quiet one. Weak people are frequently called in and have to retire without having been cured. Many people are brought to the grounds in perambulators, invalid chairs; and one old man, long bed-ridden and emaciated, came in a wagon. As the police had ordered Madame's horses to be removed from the grounds the driver was compelled to leave the poor wretch was carried off and the poor wretch was carried off disappointed.

Such scenes as these are repeated every day and strange stories are told of doctors in certain towns who have visited having paid her as high as \$100 to leave the place. The question in a medicine or a person has not been discussed; but making allowance for special cases and for the exaggeration of the popular imagination, it is sure to be circulated in these

a picnic; and a better horse-woman is not to be found for miles around. Her forthcoming season promises to be more successful than the last.

A CITY SENSATION.

The French Doctress at the Amphitheatre.

The Blind See—The Deaf Hear—The Lame Walk.

Music, Mesmerism and Medicine—But no Miracles—Some Sights around the Chariot of the Wonderful Woman.

For the past two weeks the Amphitheatre on James street, near Queen, lately an interesting spot as the scene of one of the great campaign orations of Sir John Macdonald, has been filled with crowds who gather to witness or participate in the healing prodigies of a female doctor, and who are as much engrossed in her performances as ever the political crowd was in the utterances of our Premier. Indeed, her doings have become a sensation, and the crowds of people who gather to see her are increasing with her stay each day. Taking into account those who come on the grounds merely to take a glimpse of the scene out of momentary curiosity there cannot be less than 5,000 to 10,000 people who visit her every afternoon.

At half-past two Madame Jenault starts from the Rossin House and mounts a chariot flashing with ornamental gilt work and drawn by three horses abreast. A band of seven or eight musicians, French like herself, and attired in the picturesque costume of stage brigands, with black velvet tunics embroidered with gold, and black cockade hats with ostrich feathers, accord with dramatic fitness to the vehicle and to

THE MADAME'S COSTUME,

which consists of a green gown bespangled and striped with gold embroidery and tie round the waist with an inelegantly by a band or string. A head of black hair is surmounted by a large diadem which glitters gorgeously in the sun with colored stones and glass. Madame Jenault's face is somewhat browned by exposure to the sun and wind in the prosecution of her singular calling; but her countenance, while not handsome, is rather pleasing, and her clear dark brown eye indicates intelligence and penetration. Accompanying her are her husband and an interpreter—the former a mild mannered looking gentleman, and the latter a burly individual whose awkward English can be tolerated by virtue of the evident good nature with which he booms out his short sentences, and the comfortable portliness of his appearance. Having arrived

AT THE AMPHITHEATRE

the carriage is drawn up in the centre of the grounds. She finds a crowd,—among whom a number of cripples and invalids—already waiting for her. On the day before the representative of TRUTH visited the grounds an old woman had been waiting there patiently from 8 o'clock in the morning without dinner, but like many others was pressed back in the crowd and others stepped in before her. On reaching the ground the Madame's

and singularity of dressings, sometimes are heard among the strugglers. At last the dental exploits are stopped and then begins

THE CURES.

In this field of operations her strong points are the treatment of lameness from rheumatic affections, diseases of the eye, and deafness. The representative of TRUTH went neither to laud nor "cut up" the doctress, but to report the facts that came under his observation. He tried to wedge in among the crowd to a good position near the carriage, but this was no easy thing to do. Every fourth or fifth person in the denser parts of the throng was lame or diseased in some way, and it was a hard thing to elbow one of these back, though the poor people were themselves wonderfully adroit and persistent in this respect for invalids. But a worse difficulty was the obstacles thrown in the way of a steady view by the swaying parasols that arose on all sides. One parasol was enough to obstruct the view of a dozen persons beyond it and half of this dozen were continually but vainly imploring the relentless holder to "take it down." For a moment some lady would respond to such an appeal, but the scorching rays of the sun added to the irritation from the dust that continually arose from the moving feet overcame her resolve and prevented the obstruction. Thus the crowd oscillated about the chariot, while at intervals above the general jabber there would arise a complaint or a groan from an exhausted invalid, and occasionally a fainting person would be dragged or carried hastily through the throng to some neighboring house. From the excessive heat on Monday seven or eight people fainted away about the same time and quite a commotion was caused. Finding it impossible to get a view of the proceedings here the reporter got out of the jam and sought the elevation of a lumber pile along the fence which was already well filled. From this point the sight was at least novel. Each elevation in the square was crowded, and thickly perched together on the board fences. Around were the younger generation of both sexes. Even one portion of the fence which was spiked along the top rail was occupied. Beyond the fences each window overlooking the scene was filled; while a crowd lined the edge of the roof of the Shaftesbury Hall building, where a photographer was noted busily engaged in making negatives of the spectacle below. To complete the scene James street from the Amphitheatre down to Queen street was filled with cabs, express waggons and vehicles of every description—and lo, the vendor of ice cream, the man with the galvanic battery, the genius with the lifting machine and the professor with the trained birds! How had they found it out? The daily papers had said nothing about it, yet there they were, and plying a roaring trade.

Several persons were lifted into the carriage and treated, either surgically or with the medicine. Of this the Madame has on any one kind which, while she is performing her feats, her husband is selling in 50 cent bottles and dollar bottles. The reporter could not learn whether the medicine was offered, like so many other quack medicines, as capable of curing "every ill that flesh is heir to," or whether it was put forward only for specific complaints. There was no doubt however, that it sold fast enough.

and have to retire without having the healer. Many people are taken to the grounds in perambulator, valid chairs; and one old man, long bed-ridden and emaciated came in a waggon. As the police had ordered Madame's horses to be removed from the grounds the driver was compelled to get off and the poor wretch was considerably disappointed.

Such scenes as these are repeated daily and strange stories are told by doctors in certain towns who have visited having paid her as high as £100 to leave the place. The question in a medicine or a person has not been discussed; but making allowance for special cases and for the exaggerations sure to be circulated in these times the woman is a remarkable one with some undoubtedly great gifts. She will move next week to Toronto.

The Speed of Modern Steam

In an illustrated article contributed by G. W. Benjamin to the September issue of the *Illustrated London News*, the author (who has already written a book on sailing and steam ships) gives a full and interesting account of the improvements in ocean steamships in the last half century.

Thirty years ago sixteen days allowed for the passage between London and New York by steam. By the time the point was reached when the passage was reduced to ten days, the world. Then began a rivalry between the Inman and White Star lines, attested by a succession of runs showing a steady increase of speed, which proved a great advertisement for these lines. The average time of twenty-four cruises by these lines was eight days, five hours and three minutes. The Adriatic's westward time was forty-three hours and five minutes. It should be remembered that the westward passage is generally the longest in the other direction, owing to the prevailing winds and the Gulf Stream. The first of this speed in 1877 the *Cornwall*, of the Inman line, made a trip from New York in seven days, ten hours and twelve minutes, the same year the *Britannic*, of the White Star line, crossed from Queenstown to New York in seven days, ten hours and fifty-three minutes. In 1879 a new rival appeared in the *Arizona*, of the Guion line. This made the eastward passage in 18 days, ten hours and forty-seven minutes, and in one trip in 1881 she lessened the time about three hours. This is about the best that could be expected of these superb ships, when the *steamer Alaska*, after a number of long runs, accomplished the westward passage between the two ports, on August 18, 1882, in seven days, six hours, and five minutes, actual time, against 18 days in a subsequent trip eastward. In a distance of six days, and twenty hours, actual time. In this, the quickest ever made across the Atlantic, she travelled 2,895 knots, being an average of 41½ knots per day, for seven days. It will be observed that the increase of speed has been proportional to the gradual increase of the ships of 1850 were rarely much

has been filled with crowds who gather to witness or participate in the healing prodigies of a female doctor, and who are as much engrossed in her performances as ever the political crowd was in the utterances of our Premier. Indeed, her doings have become a sensation, and the crowds of people who gather to see her are increasing with her stay each day. Taking into account those who come on the grounds merely to take a glimpse of the scene out of momentary curiosity there cannot be less than 5,000 to 10,000 people who visit her every afternoon.

At half-past two Madame Jenault starts from the Rossin House and mounts a chariot dashing with ornamental gilt work and drawn by two horses abreast. A band of seven or eight musicians, French like herself, and attired in the picturesque costume of stage brigands, with black velvet tunics embroidered with gold, and black cockade hats with ostrich feathers, accompany with dramatic fitness to the vehicle and orchestra.

THE MADAME'S COSTUME,

which consists of a green gown bespangled and striped with gold embroidery and tied round the waist somewhat inelegantly by a band or string. A head of black hair is surmounted by a large diadem which glitters gorgeously in the sun with colored stones and glass. Madame Jenault's face is somewhat browned by exposure to the sun and wind in the prosecution of her singular calling; but her countenance, while not handsome, is rather pleasing, and her clear dark brown eye indicates intelligence and penetration. Accompanying her are her husband and an interpreter—the former a mild mannered looking gentleman, and the latter a burly individual whose awkward English can be tolerated by virtue of the evident good nature with which he booms out his short sentences, and the comfortable portliness of his appearance. Having arrived

AT THE AMPHITHEATRE

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GRATUITOUS EXTRACTION

of teeth. During this period all who can reach the step of the carriage may have as many teeth drawn as they wish, for nothing. This is one of her most clever performances, and the facility with which she plants a candidate down in the cushioned seat and brings out the offending molar to the gratified gaze of the multitude is astonishing.

swaying parasols that arose on all sides. One parasol was enough to obstruct the view of a dozen persons beyond it and half of this dozen were continually but vainly imploring the relentless holder to "take it down." For a moment some lady would respond to such an appeal, but the scorching rays of the sun added to the irritation from the dust that continually arose from the moving feet overcame her resolve and prevented the obstruction. Thus the crowd oscillated about the chariot, while at intervals above the general jabber there would arise a complaint or a groan from an exhausted invalid, and occasionally a fainting person would be dragged or carried hastily through the throng to some neighboring house. From the excessive heat on Monday seven or eight people fainted away about the same time and quite a commotion was caused. Finding it impossible to get a view of the proceedings here the reporter got out of the jam and sought the elevation of a lumber pile along the fence which was already well filled. From this point the sight was at least novel. Each elevation in the square was crowded, and thickly perched together on the board fences. It round were the younger generation of both sexes. Even one portion of the fence which was spiked along the top rail was occupied. Beyond the fences each window overlooking the scene was filled; while a crowd lined the edge of the roof of the Shaftesbury Hall building, where a photographer was noted busily engaged in making negatives of the spectacle below. To complete the scene James street from the Amphitheatre down to Queen street was filled with cabs, express waggons and vehicles of every description—and lo, the vendor of ice cream, the man with the galvanic battery, the genius with the lifting machine and the professor with the trained birds! How had they found it out? The daily papers had said nothing about it, yet there they were, and plying a roaring trade.

Several persons were lifted into the carriage and treated, either surgically or with the medicine. Of this the Madame has on only one kind which, while she is performing her feats, her husband is selling in 50 cent bottles and dollar bottles. The reporter could not learn whether the medicine was offered, like so many other quack medicines, as capable of curing "every ill that flesh is heir to," or whether it was put forward only for specific complaints. There was no doubt however, that it sold fast enough. At length when the old Englishman who sells fruit at the corner of Front and York gained admission to the carriage there was quite a stir, as nearly everybody seemed to know him. Madame Jenault, learning that his complaint was rheumatism, took his cane and deliberately broke it in two. A screen was thrown up in front of the carriage seat and Mons. Jenault rubbed the old man about ten minutes with the medicine. At the same time Mme. Jenault was operating on Patrick Fletcher, a milkman living at 198 Little Richmond street, who has been deaf in one ear for the past fourteen years. When they had finished, the old man got up at the request of the Madame, danced a jig and got down and walked off without his cane amid applause. Fletcher arose and said he could now hear very well through his infirm ear.

she will move next week to the station.

The Speed of Modern Steam

In an illustrated article contributed by G. W. Benjamin to the September number of the author (who has already written interestingly on sailing and steam yachts) in *June and July Century*, descriptions of improvements in ocean steamships are given:

Thirty years ago sixteen days allowed for the passage between London and New York by steam. By the time the point was reached when the eastward minimum, and this is the world. Then began a rivalry between the Inman and White Star lines, attesting the success of runs showing a decrease of speed, which proved avertisement for these lines. I never got time of twenty-four days by these lines was eight days, five and three minutes. The Adriatic's westward time was forty-three less. It should be remembered that the westward passage is generally in the other direction, owing to the early winds and the Gulf Stream. In the case of this speed in 1877 the City of London, of the Inman line, made a trip from New York in seven days, ten hours and twelve minutes, the same year the Britannic, of the White Star line, crossed from Queenstown to New York in ten days, ten hours and fifty-three minutes. In 1879 a new rival appeared in the Arizona, of the Guion line. This made the eastward passage in 18 days, ten hours and forty-seven minutes, and in one trip in 1881 she set a time about three hours. This is about the best that could be expected of these superb ships, when the steamer Alaska, after a number of long runs, accomplished the westward passage between the two ports, on August 1, 1882, in seven days, six hours, and thirty minutes, actual time, against 18 days, ten hours and fifty-three minutes. In a subsequent trip eastward she made the distance in six days, and twenty minutes, actual time. In this, the quickest ever made across the Atlantic, she travelled 2,895 knots, being an average of 41½ knots per day, for seven days. It will be observed that the increase of speed has been in proportion to the gradual increase of ships of 1850 were rarely much longer, and were barely 300 feet in length, the average length of ocean steamships of 400 feet, while 500 feet is now common. The City of Rome is 530 feet long, and registers 8,826 tons; the Albatross is 530 feet, and 8,500 tons; the Australia is 540 feet, and 6,932 tons. The Australia, of the Australian trade, is 440 feet long, and forty-eight feet three inches in beam, registers 9,500 tons. The measurement of this vessel, and of the new Cunarder, the Albatross, which is 440 feet long, 44 feet beam, indicate that the record for extreme length has already been set by the great shipyards of Great Britain in each of these cases less than the length.

Wagner has sold the score of the opera to the Mayence publishers for \$17

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A Norwegian Bride's Outfit 200 Years Ago.

Mr. John H. Overton, proprietor of the book and news stand of the South-
ern Hotel, St. Louis, long since
settled down to the prosaic reali-
ties of trade. As a sort of solace for his loss
of excitement he became a curiosity gather-
er. One of the most valuable relics in Mr.
Overton's collection is a Norwegian bride's
outfit of jewellery, over 200 years old, which
is a remarkably artistic piece of workman-
ship. The set originally consisted of a
necklace, ear-rings, finger-rings, bracelets
and a breastpin, made of silver coins and
burnished gold, triple circle of filigree
work, each joint and mold being fashioned
by hand. The ornamentation of the coins
resembles old lace in fineness and texture
and the elegance of its patterns.

Pale primrose yellow and white are ex-
ceedingly fashionable combinations just at
present.

The classic style in which the hair is now
worn gives an opportunity for the use of
all kinds of ornaments. For full dress,
coins in bands and sometimes in bangle
styles are worn, but oftenest the hairpin
with an ornamental head is chosen.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR RHEUMATISM,

*Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,
Packache, Soreness of the Chest,
Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-
ings and Sprains, Burns and
Scalds, General Bodily
Pains,*

*Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted
Feet and Ears, and all other
Pains and Aches.*

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil
as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External
Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively
small cost of 50 Cents and many are suffering

INDEX

To DISEASES, COMPLAINTS and ACCIDENTS
which HAYGARD'S YELLOW OIL is guaran-
teed to cure or relieve either in MAN or
BEAST.

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Combine the choicest cathartic principles
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justed to secure activity, certainty, and
uniformity of effect. They are the result
of years of careful study and practical ex-
periment, and are the most effectual reme-
dy yet discovered for diseases caused by
derangement of the stomach, liver, and
bowels, which require prompt and effectual
treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially
applicable to this class of diseases. They
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**THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR
RHEUMATISM,**
*Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,
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Scalds, General Bodily
Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frostee
Feet and Ears, and all other
Pains and Aches.*

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil
as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External
Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively
trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering
with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its
claims.

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Bad Breath, Loss of Ap-
petite, Jaundice, Loss of
Memory, Sour Stomach, Liver Com-
plaint, or any illness arising from the Stom-
ach, Bowels or Kidneys. They are safe,
mild and thorough in their action. From 1 to 3
pills is a dose. **PRICE 25c. PER BOX.**

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CATARRH CURE

Is Recommended by Physicians.

CURES

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavity—Chronic and Ulcerative,
Catarrh of the Ear, Eye or Throat. It is taken
INTERNALLY, and acts DIRECTLY upon
the Blood and Mucous Surfaces of the
System. It is the best Blood Purifier
in the WORLD, and is worth ALL
that is charged for it, for
THAT alone.

THE
ONLY INTERNAL CURE FOR CATARRH
IS IN THE MARKET
\$100 We Offer \$100 for any case of Catarrh it will not Cure **\$100**



**Ayer's
Cathartic Pills**


Combine the choicest cathartic principles
in medicine, in proportions accurately ad-
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applicable to this class of diseases. They
act directly on the digestive and assimila-
tive processes, and restore regular
healthy action. Their extensive use by
physicians in their practice, and by all
civilized nations, is one of the many
proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and
perfectly reliable purgative medicine.
Being compounded of the concentrated
virtues of purely vegetable substances,
they are positively free from calomel or
any injurious properties, and can be admin-
istered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for
Constipation or Costiveness, Indiges-
tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite,
Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness,
Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness,
Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism,
Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy,
Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic,
Gripes, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout,
Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all
other diseases resulting from a disordered
state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS
are the most thorough and searching cathar-
tic that can be employed, and never give
pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and
then their influence is healing. They stimu-
late the appetite and digestive organs; they
operate to purify and enrich the blood, and
impart renewed health and vigor to the
whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



**WILL YOU
EXCHANGE**
a case of
Dyspepsia or
Biliousness
for 75 cents?
It is awfully
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n to the September Century,
his already written enter-
ling and steam yachts in the
Century, describes the im-
ocean steamships and says in

ago sixteen days was a fair
e passage between England
by steam. By gradual steps
re ched when eleven days
um, and this startled the
egan a rivalry betw en the
ite Star lin s, attended by a
runs showing a gradual in-
which pr ved a great ad-
r these lines. In 1871 the
f twenty-four crack voyages
was eight days, fifteen hours
utes. The Adriatic's best
was forty-three minutes
d be remembered that the
age is gener lly longer than
rection, owing to the west-
the Gulf Stream. In emu-
eed in 1877 the City of Ber-
n line, made a trip to Queens-
York in sev n days, four-
twelve minutes, and in the
Britannic, of the White Star
from Queenstown in seven
s and fifty-three minutes. In
al app ared in this field, the
Guion line. This steamship
ard passage in 1880 in seven
and forty-seven minutes,
p in 1881 she lessened this
e hours. This seemed to be
that could be expected of
hips, when the new Guion
, after a number of astonish-
mplished the westward pas-
ie two ports, on April 18th,
lays, six hours, and twenty
time, against heavy seas.
t trip eastward she rin the
days, and twenty-two hours.
n this, the quickest passage
ss the Atlantic, the Alaska
knots, being about an aver-
ts per day, for seven succes-
will be observed that the in-
has been graduated im pro-
gradual increase of size. The
ere rarely much over 2,500
barely 300 feet long. Now
gth of ocean steamers is up-
t, while 500 feet is not un-
City of Rome is 586 feet
ters 8,826 tons; the Servia is
5,500 tons; the Alaska is 520
tons. The Austral, intend-
ralian trade, is 474 feet long
feet three inches broad, and
tons. The measurements of
of the new Cunarder Ceph-
s 440 feet long by fo ty-six
cate that the reaction against
has already commenced in
yards of Grea Britain, being
cases less than ten beams

old the score of "Parsifal"
publishers for \$47,500.]

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS
IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.**

NATIONAL
PILLS

SUGAR COATED.
PURELY
VEGETABLE

Highly recommended
for Biliousness,
Head-Ache, Con-
stipation, Indiges-
tion, Dizziness, Heartburn,
Bad Breath, Loss of Ap-
petite, Jaundice, Loss of
Memory, Sour Stomach, Liver Com-
plaint, or any illness arising from the Stom-
ach, Bowels or Kidneys. They are safe,
mild and thorough in their action. From 1 to 3
pills a dose.

PRICE 25c. PER BOX.

HALL'S

CATARRH

CURE

Is Recommended by Physicians.

CURES

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavity—Chronic and Ulcerative.
Catarrh of the Ear, Eye or Throat. It is taken
INTERNALLY, and acts **DIRECTLY** upon
the Blood and Mucous Surfaces of the
System. It is the best Blood Purifier
in the WORLD, and is worth ALL
that is charged for it, for
THAT alone.

THE

ONLY INTERNAL CURE FOR CATARRH

IS IN THE MARKET

\$100

We Offer \$100 for any case of
Catarrh it will not Cure

\$100

WELLAND, Ont., Mar. 23, 1882.
My little daughter was troubled with Catarrh
for two years, and was very much benefitted by
the use of "Hall's Catarrh Cure." She is now
about cured. W. T. HOUSE.

WELLAND, Ont., March 20, 1882.
I have used "Hall's Catarrh Cure," and in-
gning from the good results I derived from one
bottle, believe it will cure the most stubborn
case of Catarrh if its use be continued for a
reasonable length of time. W. H. HELLEMS

WELLAND, Ont., March 20, 1882.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Gents.—Have sold Hall's Catarrh Cure for the
last year, and it gives entire satisfaction.
Yours truly,
H. W. HOBSON, Druggist.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists
and Dealers in Patent Medicines in
the United States and Canada.

PRICE:

75 Cents a Bottle. \$3.00 a Doz.

The only genuine Hall's Catarrh Cure is man-
ufactured by F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Beware of Imitations.
Bottled for the Ontario trade by
H. W. HOBSON, Welland, Ont.

proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and
perfectly reliable purgative medicine.
Being compounded of the concentrated
virtues of purely vegetable substances,
they are positively free from calomel or
any injurious properties, and can be admin-
istered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for
Constipation or Costiveness, Indiges-
tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite,
Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness,
Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness,
Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism,
Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy,
Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic,
Gripes, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gout,
Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all
other diseases resulting from a disordered
state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS
are the most thorough and searching cathar-
tic that can be employed, and never give
pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and
then their influence is healing. They stimu-
late the appetite and digestive organs; they
operate to purify and enrich the blood, and
impart renewed health and vigor to the
whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



WILL YOU EXCHANGE

a case of
Dyspepsia or
Biliousness
for 75 cents?
It is awfully
unwise to
agonize un-
der the many
ailments
arising from
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Disordered
Stomach and
Liver, when
this offer is
made to you
in your own
home in all
sincerity,

with an absolute certainty of
curing you.

**ZOPESA (from Brazil) cures
Dyspepsia and Biliousness. A
single dose relieves; a sample
bottle convinces; a 75 cent
bottle cures.**

It acts directly upon the
Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.
Cleansing, Correcting, Reg-
ulating, Zopesa gives energy
and vim to the Brain, Nerve,
and Muscle, simply by work-
ing wonders upon the Diges-
tion, and giving activity to
the Liver.

Cut this out, take it to any
dealer in medicines, and get
at least one 75 cent bottle of
Zopesa, and tell your neighbor
how it acts. It is warranted
to cure Dyspepsia and Bil-
iousness.

Harvest Tools

GRASS SCYTHES,
CRADLE SCYTHES,
BARLEY FORKS,
GRAIN CRADLES,
GRIND STONES,
HAY FORKS,
STRAW FORKS,
SCYTHE SNATHS,
SCYTHE STONES,
HAY RAKES.

*The Largest Stock in the
County and Lowest
Prices*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

R. G. WRIGHT.

Napanee, July 1st, 1882.

The Napanee Express.

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1882.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

For some time past the Tory press have been somewhat industriously circulating the report that probably the next Provincial election will be sprung on the country as abruptly and as prematurely as was the late general election of the Dominion. There was no reason why such a report should be put in circulation unless it was with a view of rousing the party to action all over the country, or so that they might be got at once to work. Mr. Mowat never gave any hint that he intended to interfere with the regular course of the duration of the Provincial Legislature. The law provides for four annual sessions of each Legislature, and they will undoubtedly be held, after which the elections may be looked for in due course of time.

We have no idea whatever that any attempt will be made by the Reform Government of Ontario to obtain a favorable verdict of the electorate other than by honourable and honest means. We do not look for a Gerrymandering Act so as to "hive" the Tories in one county and "hide" them in

of the Tory party all over the country the the Provincial elections were still more favourable to the Reform party. That fact of itself is the most conclusive evidence that the late Tory victories must be attributed to other causes entirely than the unbiassed verdict of the people. Had no other influences been brought to bear it is as clear as noon day that the result of both the Dominion and Provincial elections in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia would have been the same in both elections, where exactly the same electors were casting their ballots. We have good reason to look for as sweeping a verdict in favour of the Reform party in our coming election as was recently given for the Reform party in the four provinces just named.

THE TORY CONVENTION.

Arrangements have been made for a Conservative Convention to be held in Toronto on Wednesday next, 13th inst., at which all the leaders of the party, both in the Dominion and Provincial ranks, are expected to be present. The object of Sir John and the other leading wire pullers is to devise ways and schemes for capturing Ontario in the next Provincial election. It is expected that there will be the fullest attendance of the rank and file of the party, as the object seems one of the greatest importance to all concerned. Sir John and the leading spirits of the Dominion Government seem determined to get control of the political affairs of the Premier Province if it is at all possible. They are well aware that the political spirit of a majority of the people of this Province is liberal in sentiment, and if our Provincial affairs can once be got in the hands of the party we may depend on it that our Provincial authority, rights and liberties would be so manipulated and contracted that in the future Ontario would not be in a position to give as much trouble to the Tory party as it has in the past.

We shall watch with considerable interest the proceedings and the platform of the Convention of next week, as it may give the key note to the coming campaign. There can be no doubt but one important object will be to place the local affairs of this Province as completely under Dominion control as it is possible to make them.

Hanging on to Two Seats.

[London Advertiser]

Sir John still hangs on to the two seats—Carleton and Lennox. This is a rank injustice. No man can represent two constituencies, and till he makes choice of the one he will sit for the other is practically disfranchised.

The Produce Market.

There were excellent markets Saturday and Thursday. All kinds of produce were sold but prices were unchanged. Large quantities of tomatoes were sold (the price ranged from 75¢ to \$1 per ton).
Napanee Market Prices

		Sept.	
Fall wheat	\$1 18 to \$1 20	Calfskins per lb	
Spring wheat	1 20 1 22	Eggs per doz	
Flour, spring		Chickens	
per 100 lbs	3 30 3 40	Bacon 100 lbs	
Flour, fall		Mess pork	
per 100 lbs	3 00 3 10	Beef hides	
Barley	0 45 0 70	Lambskins	
Corn	40 00	Deer skins	
Oats	25 00	Pelts	
Peas	65 00	Live hogs per	
Rye	60 00	Softwood per	
Potatoes	0 75 0 80	cord	
Butter per lb	0 18 0 20	Wool per lb	
Cheese	0 15 0 16	Eran per ton	
Lard	0 15 0 16	Shoris	
Tallow	0 00 0 54	Hay, per ton	

Kingston Markets.

Sept. 6.—Fall wheat, \$1 00 to \$1 05; \$1 05 to \$1 10; barley, \$0 70 to \$0 75; 1 80c; oats, 48c to 50c; cattle, (live weight) \$4 00; beef, \$5 00 to \$6 00; mutton, \$8 (dressed hogs, \$8 00 to \$9 00; hides, \$6 sheepskins, \$0 50 to \$0 75; wool, 20c to 1 fresh, 23c to 00c; tub, 00c to 00c; eggs cheese, 10c to 00c; hay, \$00 00 to \$00 0 \$0 75 to \$0 00 per bag; corn, \$0 to 00c; rye

Belleville Markets.

Sept. 6.—Fall wheat, \$1 00 to \$1 10; \$1 00 to \$0 00; barley, \$0 70 to \$0 00; peas mutton, \$8 to \$10; hides, \$7 50 to \$8 00; 60c to 00c; wool, 20c to 21c; butter, \$2 16c to 00c; cheese, 12c to 14c; hay, \$12 to \$1 to \$1 20 per bag; rye, 00c to 00c.

Toronto Markets.

Sept. 6.—Fall wheat, \$1 12 to \$1 15; \$1 20 to \$1 23; barley, \$0 65 to \$0 76; oats \$0 59; peas, \$0 00 to \$0 00; rye, \$0 00 to 1 seed, \$0 00 to \$0 00; potatoes, per bbl, \$1 eggs, per doz., \$0 18 to \$0 20; butter, \$0 cheese, 10 to 11c; hay, per ton, \$10 to \$1

Oswego Markets.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1 p.m.—Wheat 1,500 bushels white State at \$1.14; 1,000 State at \$1.13. Corn unchanged; No. 2 W rejected, 88c. Oats scarce; No. 1 State ley quiet, nominally unchanged. Rye at nominally 75c in bond. Canal freights—peas 4 1/2c, corn and rye 4 1/2c to New York; 1 to Albany, \$2.50 to New York. Lake rec ber, 516,000 feet.

Cheese Markets.

INGERSOLL, Sept. 5.—Twenty-one factories 9,245 boxes of cheese, all of August under factories. Offering of first half at 1 1/2c offered and refused, factory men wait a further development of the market count of the unfavorable weather in Aug with the washy state of the pastures, it not as good as usual, although the quantity as large as June make. Six buyers were

A Safe Remedy.

Many medicines check too sudden attacks of bowel complaints, inducing inflammation, Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry cleanses, strengthens, heals the diseased and weakened surfaces of the stomach and bowels safely cures every form of sun complaints.

Be Prepared.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera, cramps, dysentery and cholice denly in the night, and the most prompt means must be used to counteract dire effects. Dr. Fowler's Extra Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep for emergencies. IT NEVER FAILS to relieve.

try, or so that they might be got at once to work. Mr. Mowat never gave any hint that he intended to interfere with the regular course of the duration of the Provincial Legislature. The law provides for four annual sessions of each Legislature, and they will undoubtedly be held, after which the elections may be looked for in due course of time.

We have no idea whatever that any attempt will be made by the Reform Government of Ontario to obtain a favorable verdict of the electorate other than by honourable and honest means. We do not look for a Gerrymandering Act so as to "hive" the Tories in one county and "hide" them in three or four others; nor do we look for any sudden spring of the trap with a hope of catching the opposition unawares; nor yet for a change of law so as to make a wholesale appointment of partizan returning officers, who may conveniently count in one candidate and count out another just as it may suit the ends of the party. We have no idea that the Tories themselves look for any such schemes and tricks. They know very well how such things were resorted to by the Ottawa Premier a few months ago, and how successful they were, but they have confidence that the Premier of Ontario is a man of higher and nobler stamp than that. The difference between Sir John and the Hon. Oliver Mowat in these respects is as great as the contrast of the methods of the two parties have usually been in nearly all of our past political history. The one has had look to deep laid schemes and wily tricks and ways that are dark largely for success; the other has depended on honest legislation, economy of public expenditure, for a verdict of the people.

As to the prospects of the coming Provincial election it is almost idle now to speculate. We have no hesitation, however, in saying that the probabilities are that the present Reform Government will be sustained by a handsome majority. It is well known that for years past the affairs of this Province have been administered more economically and more satisfactorily than of any of the other Provinces of the Dominion. Great public institutions of various kinds have been erected and sustained at Provincial expense such as have in Quebec and elsewhere been sources of direct tax on the people. We have had a good healthy surplus every year in the Provincial treasury, while in all the other provinces more or less public debt has been incurred; and all this too with a considerable less amount of annuity from the Dominion treasury in proportion to our population than any other Province. Our laws have been much simplified and the law courts made much simpler and less

We shall watch with considerable interest the proceedings and the platform of the Convention of next week, as it may give the key note to the coming campaign. There can be no doubt but one important object will be to place the local affairs of this Province as completely under Dominion control as it is possible to make them.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Barley Market.

Several loads of barley were delivered in the week for which 75c was obtained, but buyers are now unwilling to pay more than 70c. Threshing is progressing rapidly and on the whole the results are very satisfactory.

From a trade circular recently issued by Mr Robt. H. Lawder of Whitby, who has had long experience in the barley trade, and who has given careful attention for some years to the compilation of statistics of the barley acreage and yield of the world and the amount consumed each year, we learn that there are good grounds for believing that the yield this year in this continent will be \$14,000,000 bush. more than in 1881, of which Canada and New York State will contribute 2,500,000 bushels. He says, "Without pretending to accept the above figures as reliable, a very wide margin might be deducted, and still leave the probabilities as to coming season of barley trade very critical if not alarming. With the heaviest crop of oats ever harvested in America, with daily improvement of the prospects of the corn crop, with rye now selling in the West as the cheapest article for feed to cattle or hogs, it seems as if the whole of the immense barley crop of this continent must find a market for brewing on this side of the Atlantic or feeding purposes in Great Britain. Throughout Canada and all the North-Western States serious damage has been sustained by the barley crop from heavy rains during and after harvest, and numerous complaints are published as to the discoloration and even sprouting of the grain. Little progress has been made in threshing and hardly any deliveries of the new crop have been received at any point; hence it is too early to form any reliable opinion as to the general yield per acre, or as to the proportion of unsound

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"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies and skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE IN THE STAGES, not by stimulants nor poisons, but by a substitute one form of irritation for another which nature must get rid of before rally food—the only remedy. The waste is faulty nutrition, not limited to the lungs, but to the whole system. Here use WHEELER'S OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA to assist digestion and assimilation, and if you have to persist until the balance of outcome is restored you may get well.



WILL EXON

a case of Dyspepsia and Biliousness for 75c. It is a sure remedy for all ailments arising from Indigestion, Disordered Stomach, Liver, this can be made in your home since

with an absolute certainty curing you.

ZOPESA (from Brazil) Dyspepsia and Biliousness single dose relieves; a single bottle convinces; a 75c bottle cures.

It acts directly upon the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys, Cleansing, Correcting, regulating, Zopesa gives energy and vim to the Brain, and Muscle, simply by its acting wonders upon the system, and giving activity to the Liver.

Cut this out, take it to the dealer in medicines, and at least one 75 cent bottle of Zopesa, and tell your neighbor how it acts. It is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

BATH DIRECTOR

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It is, too, a significant fact that during the last four years all of the provinces but Ontario had Tory Provincial Governments, and that at the provincial elections this year all of these Tory Governments were condemned by the people and defeated at the polls, except in the single instance of Quebec—notoriously the worst governed and most heavily tax burdened province in Canada. While the Dominion elections went in favor

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"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies and skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Drug.

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE IN T stages, not by stimulants nor poisons, substitute one toxin of irritation for another which nature must get rid of before rally food—the only remedy. The waste is faulty nutrition, not limited to the lungs, gastric starvation. Here use **WHEELER OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA** to assist digestion and assimilation, and if you have to persist until the balance of outcome is restored you may get well.



WILL EXON

a case of Dyspepsia and Biliousness for 75c. It is an unwelcome agony, derterth ailment arising from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Disordered Stomach, Liver, this can be made in your home since

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ZOPESA (from Brazil) Dyspepsia and Biliousness single dose relieves; a single bottle convinces; a 75c bottle cures.

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BATH DIRECTOR

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING AND SHOES, &c.

Edmund McKenty, cor. Main and Hudson Rogers, cor. Main and St. Chas. Cummins, Main-st.

HOTELS.

Ferrin's Hotel, C. Ferrin, proprietor. **HARNESS AND SADDLERY** Robt. Mott, Main-st.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY

F. H. Priest, Main-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES, LEATHER AND Thos. Bain, Main-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

C. L. Rogers, Main-st.

GROCERIES, STATIONERY, FANCY James Trimlett, Main-st.

Produce Market.

Excellent markets Saturday and all kinds of produce were offered—unchanged. Yesterday's of tomatoes were offered and sold from 75¢ to \$1 per bush.

Market Prices.

Sept. 8th, 1882.

to \$1 20	Calfskins per lb	0 10	0 00
1 22	Eggs per doz	0 17	0 18
	Chickens	0 00	0 30
3 40	Bacon 100 lbs	0 14	0 15
	Mess pork...	0 00	0 00
3 10	Beef hides...	5 00	6 00
0 70	Lambskins...	0 25	0 50
0 00	Deeken skins	0 50	0 55
0 40	Pelts	0 20	25
0 70	Live hogs per		
0 65	Softwood per		
0 80	cord	2 50	3 00
0 20	Wool per lb	0 20	0 00
0 16	Eran per ton	15 00	16 00
0 16	Shoris "	22 00	24 00
0 51	Hay, per ton	11 00	12 00

Kingston Markets.

wheat, \$1 00 to \$1 05; spring do., arley, \$0 70 to \$0 75; peas, 75c. to 50c; cattle, (live weight), \$3 00 to \$6 00; mutton, \$9 00 to \$7 00; 00 to \$9 00; hides, \$6 00 to \$8 00; to \$0 75; wool, 20c to 21c; butter, tub, 00c to 00c; eggs, 16c to 00c.; hay, \$20 00 to \$20 00; potatoes; bag; corn, \$0 to 00c; rye, 65c to 00c.

Belleville Markets.

wheat, \$1 00 to \$1 10; spring wheat, arley, \$0 70 to \$0 00; peas, 75c to 85c; hides, \$7 50 to \$8 00; sheepskins, l, 20c to 21c; butter, 23c to 00c; eggs, e, 12c to 14c; hay, \$12 to \$14; potatoes; bag; rye, 00c to 00c.

Toronto Markets.

wheat, \$1 12 to \$1 15; spring wheat, arley, \$0 65 to \$0 76; oats, \$0 57 to \$0 00; rye, \$0 00 to \$0 00; clover 00; potatoes, per bbl, \$1 75 to \$2 25; 0 18 to \$0 20; butter, \$0 22 to \$0 25; hay, per ton, \$10 to \$16.

Dweseo Markets.

Sept. 8, 1 p.m.—Wheat easier; sales, the State at \$1.14; 1,000 bushels red Corn unchanged: No. 2 Western, 90c.: Oats scarce: No. 1 State, 45c. Barley unchanged. Rye quiet: Canada bond. Canal freights—Wheat and d rye 4½c to New York; lumber, \$1.80 to New York. Lake receipts—Lum-

Cheese Markets.

pt. 5.—Twenty-one factories registered, all of August make, except offering of first half of August and refused, factorymen preferring to development of the market. On unfavorable weather in August, coupled state of the pastures, the quality is usual, although the quantity is nearly made. Six buyers were present.

A Safe Remedy.

cines check too suddenly at complaints, inducing dangerion, Dr. Fowler's Extract of rry cleanses, strengthens and ased and weakened mucous he stomach and bowels, and every form of summer com-

Be Prepared.

the worst attacks of cholera morlysentery and cholice come sud night, and the most speedy and must be used to combat their Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild THE remedy. Keep it at hand ps. IT NEVER FAILS to cure or

LIST OF

Fresh Arrivals of New Goods

This Week at CHEAPSIDE.

Carpets. In Tapestry and hemp. Our 50c. Tapestries are admired by every person; the patterns are as good as those shown in expensive Brussels.

Lace Curtains. A fine range from 75 cents a set.

Dress Goods. New things for Fall; Satin de Sohel, Nun Cloth, Wool Serges, Tweed Effects, Foule, Stebhanie Cashmerette, Uhlan Cloth, Crape Cloth, &c.

NEW TRIMMINGS, such as Buttons, Tubular Braids (which are to be used very much this season), Shaden Passamenteries, in Navy Blue, Grenat, Brown, Bronze and Lawn; handsome Black Passamenteries, Plain and beaded.

SILKS AND SATINS. Moire Francisee Silks in black and colored. New designs in Brocaded Silks, extra good value. New combined check and striped Satins—lovely goods.

LACES in real Maltese and Black Spanish.

FANCY SHAWLS. A fine assortment of Ladies' Promenade and Boating Shawls, all colors and very cheap.

LADIES' HOSIERY AND MERINO VESTS. Fine range of Lovely Cashmere Hose in Black; fair medium and good quality Merino Vests.

FANCY GOODS. Handsome Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Fancy Neckwear, Latest American Fashions, Oscar Wilde Collars, Best make of Corsets, Most reliable F'd Gloves to be found Fillings, &c.

ULSTERINGS. New plain and handsome Knickerbocker Ulsterings. New Scotch Tweeds, Overcoatings and English Worsteds, fine patterns and very low in price, with splendid Trimmings to match. Something new in a Sleeve Lining, adds \$2 in value to every coat; slips on and off easily, does not tear or wear out, is not effected by dampness or heat, the best made. Sold only by us.

HINCH & SCOTT.

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TOUGH ON RATS."
ice, roaches, flies ants, bed-bugs,
ks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

ON IS CURABLE IN THE EARLY
y stimulants nor poisons which sub-
n of irritation for another, both of
st get rid of before rallying, but by
medy. The waste is the result of
not limited to the lungs but a system.
Here use WHEELER'S ELIXIR
ES AND CALISAYA to secure di-
pilation, and if you have sense enough
he balance of outcome and income is
get well.



**WILL YOU
EXCHANGE**
a case of
**Dyspepsia or
Biliousness
for 75 cents?**
It is awfully
unwise to
agonize un-
der the many
ailments
arising from
**Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Disordered
Stomach and
Liver,** when
this offer is
made to you
in your own
home in all
sincerity,
absolute certainty of
you.
SA (from Brazil) cures
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one 75 cent bottle of
and tell your neighbor
acts. It is warranted
Dyspepsia and Bil-

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Most reliable F'd Gloves to be found Fillings, &c.

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not tear or wear out, is not effected by dampness or heat, the best made. Sold
only by us.

HINCH & SCOTT.

The People's Boot & Shoe Store,

**CAMPBELL HOUSE BLOCK,
DETLOF'S OLD STAND.**

SEPTEMBER.

NOW FOR OUR PROMISE.

Mens' Solid Leather Stoga Boots, only	\$1.25
Boys' " " "	1.25
Youths' proportionately cheap.	
Ladies' Fine Pebble But. Boots, "	90
Misses' " " "	85
Child's " " "	80
Ladies' Cordevan Butt. Boots "	1.25
" Kangaroo " "	1.50
Misses' and Children's, the same material, proportionately cheap.	

EVERYTHING FRESH AND NEW.

FALL 1882.

GEO. E. MAYBEE.

BUY THE MALTESE CROSS GOODS, GUARANTEED.

FARMERS! FARMERS!

—SEE THE—

"HANLAN"

—AND—

"TIGER"

PLOUGHS

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

ON IS CURABLE IN THE EARLY
 by stimulants nor poisons which sub-
 u of irritation for another, both of
 ust get rid of before rallying, but by
 emedy. The waste is the result of
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 SA (from Brazil) cures
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 to the Brain, Nerve,
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 and giving activity to
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 is out, take it to any
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 one 75 cent bottle of
 and tell your neighbor
 acts. It is warranted
 Dyspepsia and Bil-

TH DIRECTORY.
 READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS
 AND SHOES, &C.
 Kenty, cor. Main and Davy-sts.
 rs, cor. Main and Second-sts.
 ins, Main-st.
 HOTELS.
 l, C. Ferrin, proprietor, Main-st.
 RNESS AND SADDLERY.
 Main-st.
 RY AND CONFECTIONERY.
 Main-st.
 HOES, LEATHER AND FEEDINGS,
 Main-st.
 MISSION MERCHANT, &C.
 Main-st.
 STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, &C.
 tt, Main-st.

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PLOUGHS

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

THEY ARE THE VERY BEST IN THE MARKET.

The testimony of leading farmers at home in our own county who have used them:
 proves this.

Call at our warerooms before making your purchases.
 It will pay you.

PRINGLE & CO.

ARAB'S FIGHTING MEN.

Their Slouching Ways and Their Dislike of Boots.

SOLDIERS WHO HAVE BEEN SLAVES

The Black Regiments Declared to Be the Best.

Warriors Like Magnificent Antique Bronzes

From the Saturday Review.

The late Khedive inherited the warlike propensities of his father without his military capacities. Ibrahim was as great a soldier as the Turks have produced. His Syrian campaign was admirably planned, and though the Pasha showed the usual Turkish indifference to the loss of life and sufferings of his men, he shared their fatigue and labours. A superannuated soldier, who well remembers the war, informed a recent traveller that, having occasion to go to the Pasha with a message, he found him pitching his own tent. Of course the soldier did not recognize him, and Ibrahim, perceiving this, took the opportunity of obtaining information as to the opinions of the men upon the state of affairs and the character of their commander. A general who works in this way, who is well acquainted with the feelings of his men, and who is not above attending to small details, must be successful, but Ibrahim, though so unlike a Turk in these particulars, showed his natural ferocity on other occasions—as, for instance, when he evacuated Damascus. The English army was following, and, by way of welcome for them, it is said that he took 150 of the principal men of the town, whom he

SUSPECTED OF DISAFFECTION

toward himself, and arranged them in rows on either side of the road, "each gentleman with his head between his knees." He failed in sustaining defeat. He despaired, and his army became demoralized. He neglected the commissariat, and for six long days on the long march through the desert no food was served out, and the army melted away, the Bedouin hovering in the rear and cutting off stragglers. This has been the fate of many an Egyptian army before Ibrahim's time, and of at least one since. Ismail could gather troops as well as his father, but he could not lead them. He could not rough it on a campaign, nor pitch his own tent, and neither knew nor cared what his soldiers thought of him. Nor had he any leaders under him; and, when the history of the Abyssinian campaign comes to be written, it will prove one of the most shocking narratives of mismanagement and disaster ever detailed. Of 10,000 men who went up the Nile on that occasion, under the wholly incompetent command of Hassan Pasha, one of the Khedive's sons, a mere carpet knight, only a few stragglers ever came back. Prince Hassan was rescued by an enormous ransom; but of his followers,

THOUSANDS REMAINED IN HOPELESS SLAVERY

noble just then, and leeches were in demand, he did well till he heard of the death of Ibrahim Pasha and of Mohammed Ali Pasha, his father, and then he ventured to go back to his home, trusting no one would remember he had ever been a soldier. That a fellow should not have cared to go into the army under such circumstances is not to be wondered at, nor that mothers

CUT OFF THEIR BOY'S FOREFINGERS, or put out their right eyes, lest they should be taken for soldiers. Mohammed Ali put a stop to such mutilations by ordering that a man on whom the conscription fell would be sent to the public works if for any reason he proved unfit for the army. The recruit so obtained is a reckless, hopeless savage. He is worse than a convict, for he looks forward to no alleviation of his lot. The Egyptians in slavery in Abyssinia probably accept their present situation with resignation. A slave is no worse off than a soldier. Ismail Pasha conceived the brilliant project of assimilating the two callings. At a time when he wanted to stand well with England he signed a decree abolishing the slave trade, and people who knew him were astonished. Their astonishment was turned into something more akin to admiration when they were able to judge by subsequent events. The sources of the slave trade were not touched. The caravans, in spite of all that a few honest commissioners could do, were allowed to commence their journeys from Darfour or Kordofan. They were even allowed to come to the Nile bank. There the Khedive's agents stopped them.

THE SLAVE TRADE

was abolished in Egypt. Slaves were contraband, and were seized by the Government. Arrangements were of course privately made with the merchants, who would come in the most innocent and confiding manner to places where they knew the inexorable agents of the Viceroy would take their slaves from them. Yet they came, time after time, year after year, and it was not very difficult to throw dust in the eyes of the few English abolitionists who were on the spot. Every negro thus captured was set free, free, that is, to go into the army. Of the regular forces in Egypt last year more than a half consisted of negroes obtained in this way by the late Khedive, or of young men born of the imported negroes, most of whom were married to negroes captured by the same simple process. These black regiments are by far the best looking in the Egyptian army. They are better drilled, much better, and have a more soldierly air than the brown-skinned natives. But when they encountered the cold of the Balkan campaign in the war with Russia, when Ismail sent a contingent to help his sovereign, they were useless. They could not face wintry weather, and it was not ascertained whether they could face Russian bullets, for

THEY RAN

while the enemy was yet a great way off. When the survivors of them returned to Egypt the Khedive endeavoured to get up a kind of public reception; but even in Egypt there is a certain amount of information abroad, and their cowardice was too well known, even if it had not been signalized by the insult which the Sublime Porte put

Notabilities

The Princess of Hanau, on another day at Prague, in Bohemia, widow of the late Prince Elect. She was the daughter of a wealthy Bonn, and while a young girl in the French army fell in love and married her. They had many years, and had several of the future Elector, then Crown Prince of Hesse, was fascinated by her, and obtained a divorce he married her. The Princess's tongues said that the Prince from her former husband. He had been betrothed to Reichenbach. The wine dealer ruled the Prince to her heart and became very rich. She died, her property amounting to 14,000,000 divided among six children.

The King of Ashantee has performed an unprecedented act in drinking to the public, the occasion thus being Queen Victoria's birthday. The Queen's health in the presence of the agent and a large number of subjects. The true Briton will in this act not only a most generous of the dusky monarch's ship, but one of the most convincing possible of his capacity for civilization.

The London public is repelled by their savage captivity of the Zulus. The corporation gives him a grand dinner, grants him an interview. The populace is greatly amused by his remarks and his good humor.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, who has been out to take command in Egypt, quick and brisk in his ways, military appearance, and great adaption to change of circumstances, possesses Napoleon's faculty of glance the measure of a man, and how best to use his ability. He succeeded in every position in which he has been placed. Like Sir Frederic England's other great General, an Irishman from near Dublin.

The Baby's Name

In some countries there are methods resorted to, in order to give a name for the baby. When a child appears in a Coptic family, parents wish to bestow a name, and if they are strangers, they light three candles, of which they give a name, the last being the last of the three that burns the longest is the name of the baby.

Among the Mohammedans there are sometimes written on five slips of paper which are placed in a book of the Koran; the first slip drawn contains the name that is bestowed. The Hindoo parents place two lamps, and the name over the lamp burns the brightest is the name of the child.

In some countries the names are changed after they have been given. Among the Germans sometimes the case of the baby. The Japanese are said to change the name four times, according to the different phases of the child's life.

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THOUSANDS REMAINED IN HOPELESS SLAVERY in Abyssinia—remain there still, indeed; and Englishmen making the regular Nile voyage years after heard wailing in villages where the names of the dead had only just been made known. For this lost army was wholly drawn from the class of peasant cultivators in Upper Egypt and Nubia. The Khedive had not yet learned the better way of recruiting which he afterward practised, and the lack of men was so great that even in Cairo, which, as a rule, the conscription scrupulously respects, every possible means of impressing was practised. Donkey boys out of the streets were taken up on frivolous charges, brought before the magistrate, and offered the choice of imprisonment or the army. If imprisonment was chosen, the victim had soon good cause to change his mind and enlist. An Englishman who was in Cairo at the time had a civil, honest and clever boy in his service, and was distressed to find he had been taken up and lodged in gaol for stealing the brass knocker from the door of a mosque. He went to visit him. The boy told him that he had not committed the robbery; if for no other reason because the knocker hung so high as to be out of his reach. The Englishman ultimately succeeded in getting him off, but not until he had, with infinite trouble and loss of time and money, persuaded the police magistrate to send a deputation from the court to see that the knocker still hung safe and sound on the door whence the poor boy had been accused of stealing it. An army gathered by such means as these cannot be expected to perform prodigies of valour. When we hear of Arabi's recruits coming in

BOUND WITH CHAINS,

we instinctively feel that as soldiers they will be worthless. An Egyptian fellah is not warlike. A handsome bounty, with the prospect of a pension, might tempt a few men to join the ranks, and in times of dearth and peace probably would be sufficient to attract considerable numbers. But in time of war the treatment the soldiers have always received has been calculated to deter rather than to allure them. Thus, in Ibrahim's campaign, already mentioned, the soldier of whom we have spoken was dragged like a convict from his home in Upper Egypt, and was looked upon by his family as one dead and certain never to return. His destined wife, according to invariable custom, namely, "the daughter of his uncle," married another; his inheritance went to a cousin. He himself, when he was wounded and stripped by the Bedouin in Syria, would never have thought of applying to his Government for any help or any recognition of his unrequited services. This part of his story was too quaint to be omitted. He wandered long, ill and naked, till he came to a village where there were some warm cinders by the mouth of an oven. He covered himself with them till morning. Then a

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THE MARCH OF AN ARAB REGIMENT

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In the early days of Rome babies were not treated very much in the way of naming. Instead of calling them by name, they designated them by letters. I was called V., Marcia was M., and C. This was not very different from the Roman girl babies. But were still more impolite to the parents for they were known in the family by the letter which they bore, according to their birth.

There are a good many superstitions about giving names to babies. The ancient Greeks the baby was named on the seventh day. There were feasts held and sacrifices made. Names were attached to taper candles considered an omen of long life. The longest name attached to the taper was the longest. At one time it was considered unlucky in Ireland to give the name of his father, supposed to shorten the parent's life; and thought that if they called the baby Agnes she would certainly be crazy. An old philosopher, who has known better, as it was said of himself, thought that it was to give the baby a name that contained an uneven number of vowels. It was supposed that if the baby had been baptized and received the name would not rest quietly in it, but would wander about the dreary world lamenting its fate.

In olden times people thought of names they do now. There were gentlemen who would refuse to give their children a name because their name was not pleasant. Yet this was done by a king of France sent to the court at the time of his wife. The elder daughter was her parents to marry the king. He heard that her name was Urrica, which means magpie, he refused to marry her and choose her less pretty sister. The parents of Urrica gave the baby the name of Urrica, and they little thought that it would be the ruin of her throne.

The great strike of the Panama road miners is virtually at an end, and starvation succeeding where plenty reigned. Some of the incidents of this famous strike are pretty extreme. One woman died a few weeks ago that rather than have her husband submit she would dine on a diet of bread and water. She died about a week ago. A man, whose children were crying for bread she could not give them, refused to go to work.

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feet of arms, and his father had to receive the questionable decoration for him as if it had been a real honour, and guns were fired at Cairo and trumpets were blown about the streets for several days, while his negro soldiers were marched up to the citadel through the city carrying banners, and probably quite unconscious of their ridiculous aspect. The truculent behaviour of the black soldiers became eventually too much, and some English travellers having been insulted, and one even robbed, remonstrances led to a slight diminution of their military ardor. With the downfall of Ismail the Government practically lost its hold of these regiments, and it remains to be seen whether Arabi will succeed better. It is possible they may show fight in a suitable climate, but no very stubborn resistance is to be expected from them. The larger part of the Egyptian army as it is now consists of very different materials. The negro soldier was at least well drilled. He could walk in step and keep something like a line. But the so-called Arab soldier can do neither. A more melancholy exhibition than

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Idaho has a newspaper office and a lager beer saloon combined under one management. Fifty editors are waiting for a vacancy in that office by death, having lost all hope of a resignation.

It seems strange that a deaf and dumb sign language has not come into general use in polite society. It would be so handy at dinner parties for the man who wants to talk with his mouth full.

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In the early days of Rome babies were not treated very much. Instead of calling them by name, they designated them by letters. I was called V., Marcia was M., and C. This was not very different from these Roman girl babies. But they were still more impolite to the world for they were known in the family, according to their birth.

There are a good many superstitions about giving names to babies. The ancient Greeks the baby was named was seven days old. There were feasts held and sacrifices made. Names were attached to taper candles considered an omen of long life. A name attached to the taper was the longest. At one time it was considered unlucky in Ireland to give the name of his father, supposed to shorten the parent's life; and they thought that if they called the baby Agnes she would certainly be crazy. An old philosopher, who has known better, as it was himself, thought that it was better to give the baby a name that had an uneven number of vowels. It was supposed that if the baby had been baptized and received the name would not rest quietly in its grave, it would wander about the dreary land lamenting its fate.

In olden times people thought of names they do now. There were gentlemen who would refuse to marry because her name is not pleasant. Yet this was done by a king of France sent to the court at Versailles. The elder daughter was her parents to marry the king. He heard that her name was Urrica, means magpie, he refused to marry and choose her less pretty sister. The parents of Urrica gave the baby the name of Blanche. They thought that it would be a throne.

The great strike of the Panama road miners is virtually at an end and starvation succeeding where it failed. Some of the incident with this famous strike are pretty extreme. One woman died weeks ago that rather than have her husband submit she would dine on a diet of bread. She died about a week ago. A man, whose children were crying for bread she could not give them, her husband refused to go to work, she committed suicide rather than listen to his piteous appeals; while strong men, by hunger, and weeping like children, lay down completely as they can work—and a bit to eat. They made a bold stand, but their lack of strength and financial resources absolute necessities under the circumstances—and it was merely time. The failure of this strike will have no effect whatever on the lockout, which still continues.

Notabilities.

cess of Hanau, who died the at Prague, in Bohemia, was the late Prince Elector of Hesse. e daughter of a wine dealer at while a young girl a Lieutenant nch army fell in love with her d her. They had been joined, and had several children, when Elector, then Crown Prince of fascinated by her, and after she divorce he married her. Evil id that the Prince bought her former husband for \$30,000. en betrothed to the Countess h. The wine dealer's daughter Prince to her heart's content, very rich. She has left protting to 14,000,000 marks, to be ong six children.

ed Ashantee has performed aned act in drinking liquor in e occasion thus honored being oria's birthday. He drank the lth in the presence of the British large number of his own subtrue Briton will probably see not only a most gratifying evie e dusky monarch's royal friendne of the most convincing proofs is capacity for civilization. don public is represented as de their savage captive, the King s. The corporation of London a grand dinner. The Queen an interview. The London greatly amused by his quaint l his good humor.

l Wolseley, who has just gone e command in Egypt, is very brisk in his ways, with a trim pearance, and great readiness of change of circumstances. He apoleon's faculty of taking at a measure of a man, and knowing use his ability. He has sucvery position in which he has. Like Sir Frederick Roberts, other great General, he is an om near Dublin.

The Baby's Name.

ountries there are very curious sorted to, in order to select a e baby. When a baby makes nee in a Cope family and the h to bestow a name on the little ey light three candles, to each ey give a name, the name of a the last of the three. The light the longest is the name given to

ie Mohammedans the names are written on five slips of paper, placed in a book called the first slip drawn out contains at is bestowed on the child. parents place two lamps over and the name over which the the brightest is the one select.

ountries the names of infants after they have been given to ong the Germans this was the case of the baby was ill. se are said to change their names according to the different periods e Chinese give the baby a name

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

General.

"The Irish-American," a new play by Mr. R. G. Morris, author of "Old Shipmates," has been produced for the first time at the Rochester (N.Y.) Opera House.

Niels Gade, the Danish composer, has dedicated his new cantata "Psyche" to the Princess of Wales. Marie Roze will sing the part of *Psyche*.

Boucicault has written a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which he draws a picture of an amateur star, presumably Mrs. Langtry, as seeking an old actress, who drills her as a parrot in two or three characters, beyond which she knows nothing. Being pretty, she circulates photographs of herself in costume, and covers the walls of the cities with woodcuts; and then she starts on her professional career fully equipped as a star, sustaining herself by such means on a plane far above the actress who "lifts her face from her studies to see herself beaten in the race by imposture."

Here is a description of Nilsson, by a person pecuniarily interested in her forthcoming tour in this country:—"The door opens and a woman, who has a clinging black dress on covered with crape, comes toward us. I look at her more closely, and quickly see that she is a pretty woman still. Her blonde hair is crimped and parted a little to one side—a fashion much affected by the women in England at present—and then coiled at the back of her neck; her dress is cut a little low, and shows plainly the 'singers' throat,' which is beautifully white; her eyes are clear and a bright blue, and set deeply in her head."

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GEO. B. SILLS, LICENSE INSPECTOR for the License District of Lennox. Office in Mr. S. Gibson's Law office, Grange Block. 18-ly

R. J. GIRVIN, ISSUER OF MARRIAGE License and Certificates, Commissioner in B. R. Agent Standard Insurance Co., Hamilton. Stella P.O., Amherst Isl. 51-ly

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JAMES AYLSWORTH, ISSUER OF Marriage Licenses, Tamworth.

W. V. DETLOR, INSURANCE AGENT, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Napanee.

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Legal Cases.

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D. H. PRESTON, BARRISTER, AND Attorney-at-law, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public. Conveyancer, etc. Office, Mills' Block, Dundas-st., Napanee, Ont.

S. GIBSON, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, etc. Office, Grange Block, John-st., Napanee.

JOHN ENGLISH, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR in Chancery, etc. Office—in the room lately occupied by Mr. E. B. Stone, over Henry's Book Store, Napanee.

A. L. MORDEN, CO. CROWN ATTORNEY, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, etc. Office—McMullen's Block, Dundas-street, Napanee, Ont.

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H. M. DEROCHÉ.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 AND 6½ PER cent. \$50,000 to loan, private funds; in sums to suit borrowers, on security of approved farm and town property, for periods of from two to twenty years, repayable by instalments or at end of term, to suit borrower. Interest payable yearly. Apply to S. GIBSON, Grange Block, Napanee.

\$200,000 TO LEND AT 6 AND 6½ per Cent. for any term of years. No Commission Charged. W. S. WILLIAMS. Napanee, Dec. 1, 1881.

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T. HOLBROOK, (late of the Queen's, Trenton,) proprietor. First-class in every respect. Excellent stables and sheds. 37-ly.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Maid's Machine Shop.

L. Like Sir Frederick Roberts, other great General, he is an om near Dublin.

The Baby's Name.

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ountries the names of infants lafter they have been given to ong the Germans this was the case of the baby was ill. se are said to change their names according to the different periods e Chinese give the baby a name ne monthold; and then, when ews up and gets married, his him a new name. At one e Greek girl baby, when she oman and married, was obliged r first name and take another. arly days of Rome, the girl ot treated very politely. In- lling them by names, they des- em by letters. Little Valeria V., Marcia was M., and Cornelia is was not very respectful to n girl babies. But the Chinese ore impolite to their little girl- re know in the family as 1, 2, 3, g to their birth.

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times people thought much more ey do now. There are not many who would refuse to marry a lady r name is not pleasing to them. s done by a king. Louis VIII ent to t e court at Madrid for a elder daughter was selected by to marry the king; but when at her name was Uricea. which

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tor for the License District of Lennox.
Office in Mr. S. Gibson's Law office, Grange
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sioner for taking Affidavits, &c., Odessa, Ont.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

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Rooms lately occupied by Dr. Clements, Dundas
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NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The subscriber wishes to notify the public
that he has removed from Dr. Shirley's shop on

\$200,000 TO LEND AT 6 AND
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term of years. No Commission Charged.
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Napanee, Dec. 1, 1881.

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Miscellaneous Cards.

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TEAM ENGINES and all kinds of
Boilers made to order. Also all kinds of
Machinery repaired on the shortest notice.
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Begs to announce that his increased facilities
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Dress Goods, Cloth of all kinds, Shawls,
Clouds. Yarn dyed in the latest shades of
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ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY AT-
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CANADIAN

WANTED—Active agents. Constant Em-
ployment and Good Pay.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

SUMMARY EVENTS OF THE WEEK

ARABI SUING FOR AN ARMISTICE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 1st.—Yesterday's despatches from the seat of war mention a rumor that Arabi has sued through the Governor of Zagazig for an armistice of ten days, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley had refused to grant a cessation of hostilities for a longer term than twenty-four hours. It is worthy of notice, however, that the official despatches are silent upon the matter. At Kassassin our troops are enjoying a well earned rest, and no forward movement is probable for a few days. General Lowe is concentrating his cavalry in preparation for the advance. A wounded Egyptian officer has informed his captors that the Egyptians are much discouraged at the result of the recent fighting around Kassassin. Arabi personally addressed his men before the fight on Monday, and told them that the attack upon his rear having thrown his plans into confusion, it was absolutely necessary to defeat the British. This accounts for the determination shown in the attack which ended so disastrously for them. The enemy's position was reconnoitred yesterday and valuable information gained. It is now thought that his entrenchments are not so strong as it was supposed. From Cairo comes the news that the Chamber of Notables declared for Arabi as the sole ruler in Egypt. The Perfect of Police, who remains faithful to the Khedive, has ordered the arrest of those who spoke in favour of Arabi. At Alexandria matters have assumed a more cheerful aspect. The enemy has retired for about a thousand yards from Mahallah Junction. The fears of a water famine have been relieved by the discovery of an abundant supply in some old wells. Several of Arabi's spies, who have been signalling from the British lines, have been arrested and handed over to the naval tribunal. The Porte still continues its endeavour to procure England's consent to a landing of troops at Alexandria, but Lord Dufferin has insisted that the Porte shall adhere to the final draft of the Convention. Greece is assuming warlike demeanour, and is massing troops rapidly. Another outbreak upon the Turco-Graeco frontier is looked for hourly, and it is rumoured has broken out already. Official accounts received at Athens state that the Turks were worsted in the recent engagement and now ask for an armistice.

A CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

SATURDAY, Sept. 2nd.—The opposing forces appear to have mutually abandoned the aggressive for a few days, and are devoting their energies to the preparations for a great battle, which appears probable shortly. The transport service, which has been defective, is much improved now, and our troops will be better supplied

result. Sir Garnet Wolseley is reported to be in good spirits and confident that Arabi will be unable to hold Tel-el-Kebir. Profiting by the experience of the Ashantee and Zulu wars, and preferring not to underrate his opponent, the British Commander appears to be making his preparations and maturing his plans with a cool deliberation which imbues his men with confidence in their success. The bane of the English army, the transport service, though not so utterly inefficient as it has shown itself on former occasions, has almost broken down, and greatly retarded the movements of the troops. Now that an ample supply of locomotives has been secured this branch of the service will be much improved, and the result of the great struggle when once a vigorous advance is made is looked upon with confidence. In the meantime the inactivity of our troops has emboldened Arabi, who must have considerably weakened his position by attempting to outflank the British. This operation will probably afford General Wolseley the golden opportunity for attack upon an attenuated line of defence which will be easily carried and the enemy's force cut in two. The discovery of a large quantity of arms and ammunition secreted in Alexandria has caused much uneasiness in that city. Many vague rumors find credence, among them that a combined attack upon the British outposts will be supported by a rising in Alexandria. The difficulties upon the Turco-Greek frontier appeared to be virtually settled, for the present and at least. Turkey has expressed a willingness to concede Greece's terms excepting the small district surrounding Lake Zenos. Lord Dufferin has communicated to the Porte the British Government's assent to the landing of a small force of Turkish troops at Port Said.

ARABI PROCLAIMED.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6th.—The efforts of Lord Dufferin have been crowned by the most complete success. After much vacillation and procrastination, and the practice of every intrigue which the Porte could device, it has submitted to the demands of the British Ambassador. The trade proclaiming Arabi a rebel was signed by the Porte yesterday, and will be immediately promulgated. Following closely upon this announcement came the news of the signing by the Porte of the Military Convention. This submission of the Porte to the pressure of her demands cannot but greatly increase England's prestige in the eyes of the Mohammedan world. Arabi is reported to have cut the canal and flooded the country around Zagazig. He has also constructed a new line of defence from Salihieh to El Karim, 8,000 troops being engaged in erecting earthworks. A forward movement by Gen. Wolseley's troops is not probable for some days in consequence of the difficulty experienced in bringing up supplies. Several of Arabi's officers came over from

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—Hop picking commenced early at Pictou. The crop is light in consequence of the damage to the winter.

—The Industrial Exhibition to was formally opened on Friday by Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier.

—The General Conference of the odist Episcopal Church closed in at Hamilton on Tuesday. Discussing a number of important changes in the discipline has been and dealt with.

—It is reported that the Canadian Railway Company is negotiating with the Northern Pacific for the construction of the Manitoba South Western Railway. The members of the Syndicate are now working for the purpose of closing the matter.

—On Monday a telegraph pole across the rails near Heigstet many, throwing a loaded train off the embankment and smashing two. Fifty-three bodies have been taken from the wreckage and eighty six hundred persons were aboard at the time of the catastrophe.

—Faded articles of all kinds retain their original beauty by Diamond Perfect and simple. 10 cents, at all druggists.

* * * "Little thanks are due to only gives away what is of no use to self." The thanks of invalids that are being showered on the inventor, Dr. Fowler's Kidney-Wort, for it is giving health to the sick. Dr. Fowler's Kidney-Wort moves the bowels, cleanses the blood, and radically cures every disease, gravel, piles, biliousness and pains which are caused by liver and kidneys. Thousands cured—why should you not try it?

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And none more so than to neglect the early stages of bowel complaint in children or adults. Dr. Fowler's Kidney-Wort is the most prompt and reliable remedy to administer, and is always to cure cholera infantum, dysentery, cramps, and all summer complaints. Sold by all dealers.

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A CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

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ARABI'S STRATEGY.

MONDAY, Sept. 4th.—Arabi appears to have regained confidence, and has advanced boldly from his stronghold at Tel-el-Kebir, threatening Wolseley's flank and also the Suez Canal. This movement has caused a serious disarrangement of Sir Garnet's plans, and will necessarily delay the projected attack for some days. The delay will afford additional opportunities of gathering all the troops to enable them to strike a decisive blow at the rebels. Yesterday General Graham's advance guard occupied Karami, a position in the direction of Cairo. This movement was rendered necessary by Arabi's new strategic movement. News from Cairo represent the situation there to be very critical in consequence of the fanatical hatred of the natives, which threatens to burst out at any moment. The arrival of an Indian regiment there is anxiously looked for. At Alexandria a quantity of arms and ammunition has been discovered in a mosque. This would indicate the existence of a plot for a native rising. It is hoped, however, that in a few days reinforcements will arrive. The necessity of a short and vigorous campaign is manifest in view of the news that 30,000 men are marching from Tripoli to Arabi's assistance. Turkey's troubles have been added to by the insurrection of the Sheikh Abdoullah, who is reported to be threatening Erzeroum. This new danger has probably had its weight in influencing the

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THE CONVENTION SIGNED.

THURSDAY, Aug. 7th.—After a long conference yesterday the Porte informally signed the military convention with England. The Turkish Civil Commission sail at once, and the contingent of Turkish troops are en route for the front. General Wolseley, it is thought, will direct them to operate against Arabi's new entrenchments at Salihieh. He will thus keep them under his eye and also near the main body of his army. The inefficiency of his commissariat still delays his advance, which cannot possibly be made until Saturday. There is some rumour that he will attack the enemy on Monday, but this movement will depend entirely upon the progress made by the commissariat department. At Alexandria several attempts at incendiary fires are reported. It has been ascertained that the objects of the recent conspiracy were the massacre of the Khedive and his Ministers and attack upon the forts held by the British. Much uneasiness prevails pending the arrival of reinforcements. The Porte has concluded an armistice with Greece, and negotiations for an amicable settlement are progressing favourably. Turkey is prepared to concede three points out of the five under dispute to Greece. Meanwhile Greece continues her preparations for war.

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A Medicine for Woman. Invented by
Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of Time.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates the system, harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity to the step, restores the natural luster to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys the morbid humors, and relieves weakness of the system.

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For the cure of Kidney Complaints of this Compound is unsurpassed.

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rolling stock of the railway having been increased, the artillery, from the want of which branch of the service the troops in front have suffered, will be rapidly passed to the front, and in the next engagement its superiority over that of the enemy will tell effectually. A reconnaissance yesterday developed new earth works which Arabi has been erecting near Tel-el-Kebir. They do not appear, however to have impressed our officers with their strength. From his movements Arabi would seem to have made up his mind to make his stand at Tel-el-Kebir, as he is withdrawing a large portion of his troops from Kafr-el Dwar. Our position has been strengthened at Ramleh by contracting the lines and concentrating the garrison in order to be better able to resist an attack. The troubles upon the Turco-Græco frontier have not yet been settled, the two powers being unable to agree upon the terms of an armistice which both make a show of desiring to agree to.

ARABI'S STRATEGY.

MONDAY, Sept. 4th.—Arabi appears to have regained confidence, and has advanced boldly from his stronghold at Tel-el-Kebir, threatening Wolseley's flank and also the Suez Canal. This movement has caused a serious disarrangement of Sir Garnet's plans, and will necessarily delay the projected attack for some days. The delay will afford additional opportunities of gathering all the troops to enable them to strike a decisive blow at the rebels. Yesterday General Graham's advance guard occupied Karami, a position in the direction of Cairo. This movement was rendered necessary by Arabi's new strategic movement. News from Cairo represent the situation there to be very critical in consequence of the fanatical hatred of the natives, which threatens to burst out at any moment. The arrival of an Indian regiment there is anxiously looked for. At Alexandria a quantity of arms and ammunition has been discovered in a mosque. This would indicate the existence of a plot for a native rising. It is hoped, however, that in a few days reinforcements will arrive. The necessity of a short and vigorous campaign is manifest in view of the news that 30,000 men are marching from Tripoli to Arabi's assistance. Turkey's troubles has been added to by the insurrection of the Sheikh Abdoullah, who is reported to be threatening Erzeroum. This new danger has probably had its weight in influencing the Porte to come to an amicable arrangement with Greece upon the frontier question. It is reported that each side suffered a loss of about four hundred in the recent hostilities.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

TUESDAY, Sept. 5th.—Reports from the seat of war as to the position and general condition of our troops are conflicting, and much comment in England is the

manifested feeling, now that he is in the Khedive's power, has given much valuable information as to the strength and position of Arabi's forces. A great stir was observed in the enemy's camp before Alexandria yesterday, but the cause was not ascertained. The British engineers have commenced operations with a view to letting the sea into Lake Mareotis to prevent an advance by the enemy over its dried up bottom. The home authorities have adopted General Wolseley's suggestion, and have ordered reinforcements of 4,000 men to proceed to Egypt. Three thousand of these will strengthen the garrison at Alexandria and 1,000 will fill the gaps in the force with Gen. Wolseley.

THE CONVENTION SIGNED.

THURSDAY, Aug. 7th.—After a long conference yesterday the Porte informally signed the military convention with England. The Turkish Civil Commission sail at once, and the contingent of Turkish troops are en route for the front. General Wolseley, it is thought, will direct them to operate against Arabi's new entrenchments at Salihyeh. He will thus keep them under his eye and also near the main body of his army. The inefficiency of his commissariat still delays his advance, which cannot possibly be made until Saturday. There is some rumour that he will attack the enemy on Monday, but this movement will depend entirely upon the progress made by the commissariat department. At Alexandria several attempts at incendiary fires are reported. It has been ascertained that the objects of the recent conspiracy were the massacre of the Khedive and his Ministers and attack upon the forts held by the British. Much uneasiness prevails pending the arrival of reinforcements. The Porte has concluded an armistice with Greece, and negotiations for an amicable settlement are progressing favourably. Turkey is prepared to concede three points out of the five under dispute to Greece. Meanwhile Greece continues her preparations for war.

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All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has and can do.

Canadian Cholera.

This terrible disease is but little less fatal than real Asiatic cholera, and requires equally prompt treatment. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will cure it as well as all other forms of bowel complaints of infants or adults if used in proper time.

The First Step.

Self-respect is the first step in all reformation; and when your blood is laden with impurities and you are suffering from biliousness or dyspepsia, the first step to a radical cure is to take Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1, trial size 10 cents.



Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Woes so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Woman. Invented by
Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates the organic functions, gives elasticity to the step, restores the natural luster to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain and backache, is always permanently cured.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors, Blood, and give tone and strength to the man, woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

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The celebrated author, in this admirable treatise, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' practice, that alarming consequences may be cured without the dangerous use of internal or the use of the knife; pointing out a most simple, certain and effectual, by means every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can cure himself cheaply, privately and

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sation, restore healthy action, and
every function. They are pleasant
gentle in their operation, yet thor-
reching, and powerful in subduing



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Those who suffer from these distressing maladies care little what the theoretic
reply to the above questions may be, nor do we care to further afflict them with
scientific supposition. The question is, What will remove them, what will allay the
agonizing pain, remove the cause from the system, and restore the afflicted tone to a
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but no satisfactory reply has been given, no certain cure recommended, until the dis-
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Since its introduction thousands have taken it, and there has never been one in-
tance wherein it has been taken in vain!
Remember this medicine will not cure everything, but will certainly cure the worst
case of Rheumatism, no matter of how long standing. Beware of imitations. See
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Wholesale agent for Canada, W. T. C. BETHEL, Kingston, Ontario.

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FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
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No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated KIDNEY-WORT as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. If you have either of these troubles
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A. E. PINKHAM'S
ETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure
 for Painful Complaints and Weaknesses
 common to our best female population.
 Prepared by a Woman.

Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.
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WORT as a cure. Whatever the cause,
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PILES. THIS distressing com-
 plaint is very apt to be
 complicated with constipation. Kidney-
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PRICE \$1. USE **Druggists Sell**
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Incorporated August 24th, 1880. Under Chapter 167
 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, entitled an Act to
 Incorporate Benevolent, Provident and other Societies.

Bonds to the amount of \$60,000 filed with the Hon.
 S. C. Wood, (Provincial Treasurer of Ontario), as Trus-
 tee for the Association.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—William Rennie, Esq., To-
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Provide for the weak under your charge. Fire, Mis-
 fortune and Accident may sweep away our property
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 a Certificate of Membership in the Canadian Mutual
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 vide for families in case of death, at small cost. 2.
 Equal benefits to both sexes. 3. Uniform assessments
 of one dollar only. 4. Careful medical examination
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 large salaries or expenses. 7. Two hundred dollars
 advanced for funeral expenses when necessary.
 8. Benefits secured at actual cost. 9. Members be-
 coming totally disabled may draw half of their claims,
 the balance being payable at death. 10. Ladies accept-
 ed in this Association as well as men.

W. S. WILLIAMS,

Agent for Napanee

THE SHORTHAND CONVENTION.

[By a Stenographer who was Present.]

The Canadian Shorthand Convention, held in Toronto on the 29th and 30th ult. was a decided success in every particular. The object of the convention was to form an association, the object of which is to strengthen the fraternity of shorthand writers as a body and for the personal benefit of the several members of the Association. About seventy shorthand writers attended and the most perfect harmony prevailed throughout. The invitation extended to the brethren across the lines, was well responded to. Mr. Murphy of Washington was present and received a hearty welcome.

The assembly met at 10 a.m. on the 29th ult. Several most interesting letters and telegrams were read from noted shorthand writers in the United States and Canada, expressing regrets of absence and approbation of the objects aimed at by the proposed Association. In the afternoon most interesting papers were read.

Mr. BRUCE gave a paper showing the legal status of the Stenographic profession in the different Provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

Miss A. M. ASHLEY of Belleville read a paper on "Shorthand Writing and Efficient Women to Write It." This paper in an admirable way showed that ladies were not as incompetent and unable to perform the duties required of a shorthand amanuensis as is generally thought by business men and others. It is evident that a great reformation is pending in relation to the employment of lady stenographers. Several ladies are now employed in business houses in the city and are all giving good satisfaction.

During the afternoon the subject of "Shorthand in Schools" was touched upon. There was considerable diversity of opinion but the majority decided that it would be a much needed reform. It was clearly shown that with shorthand at least one-third of the time of a school course would be saved and this itself is a great point in favor of the introduction of shorthand into the schools.

One of the most interesting parts of the programme was the evening session at the City Hall. It would be impossible to give a detailed list of the machines and appliances as well as the ancient books and other oddities on exhibition there.

A lithographing stone was exhibited and specimens of the work distributed. There were at least five different styles of type-writers exhibited. A No. 2 machine of the old class which prints capitals and small letters; two caligraphs which also print capitals and small letters, but have twice the number of keys that are used on the former. Mr. Horton's machine was also exhibited, though in an unfinished condition. It has several advantages

interest in the second rate shorthand writers. We are glad to note such a friendly and fraternal spirit prevailing and predict for ourselves as successful a future as their first convention has proved to be.

ON THE WING.

INTERESTING NOTES OF TRAVEL—THE NIAGARA PENINSULA AND ITS ATTRACTIONS.

[Correspondence of THE EXPRESS.]

In the last letter Tom wrote you he promised to let you hear from him again and he has now turned up on the other side of the lake. Let me adopt the lightning rod agent's plan and give you notes as I go along. We leave Toronto and enjoy a quiet trip over the lake per "Picton," arriving in Port Dalhousie about six o'clock and take the train which is awaiting us there for St. Catharines. Before passing on to St. Catharines permit us to give a short description—derived from a former visit—of the new

WELLAND CANAL,

for the benefit of those who have never visited it or read of it. A party from Toronto, myself included, arrived in Port Dalhousie just in time to see a tug and schooner go through the first lock which is placed about a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the canal. The lock is about 200 yards long and has a fall of about ten feet. The lock is full and the head gates are opened and the tug steams in with the schooner which is heavily laden with coal. Then the water is let out of the lock and in rather a novel manner. Through each of the large doors run three large rods which pass through nuts at the top and are attached to a water-wheel at the bottom, also attached to a flood-gate. When the machinery is set in gear the water rushes through, turns these wheels and gradually the gate is raised and the water in the lock is soon down on a level with that of the lake; then the doors are opened and the boats pass through. This method of emptying the locks is far ahead of the old plan, so say engineers. There are twenty-eight locks altogether in this canal, the banks of which are most beautiful and form excellent subjects for the pencil and sketch book of the artist. Now passing on to

ST. CATHARINES

the first thing we notice is a city with streets so crooked and irregular as to completely bewilder the traveller and set him astray on a cloudy day. Putting up at the Welland House, however,—which by the way has the most genial managers you can find—we soon get to rights and are able to point out the cardinal points. Having an idle afternoon we start out on a foraging expedition and soon trap a goodly stock of the best blue plums, with the owner's consent, however. We then meet with a genial citizen who takes us to the eastern part of the city where we have a fine view of the old canal and a

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at Mill Prices.**

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Several distinguished speakers addressed the large audience assembled to take in some of the wonders of the shorthand world. The hall was filled and several left not being able to obtain seats.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH read the address of "Welcome," and in the course of his remarks gave a short *resume* of the growth of shorthand from the time of Zenoplon to the present.

Mr. WM. HUSTON, M.A., of the Globe, gave a very interesting paper, showing some of the glaring defects of our language and strongly advising the introduction of shorthand into the schools. He is a man of large experience and his opinion is valuable, and is no doubt sanctioned by the country in the steps already taken in this direction.

Rev. Dr. WILD said that it was shorthand that made him what he is. It was shorthand that put the first \$50 in his pocket and enabled him to complete his education. He was an efficient reporter when only eleven years of age. He closed by giving some practical advice inspired by his own experience.

But the most important subject of the evening—a subject affording a great deal of satisfaction to the hard-worked shorthand writer—was presented by Mr. Bengough. It was the reading of letters by business men stating their opinion of shorthand writers as amanuensis, and not only do they testify to the great amount of time saved but one of them stated that the manner in which their business was done was so greatly improved by the employment of shorthand skill as to increase their business at least fifty per cent., and it is certainly a fact to be considered by business men that three-fourths of the time of corresponding is saved and the work much more efficiently done. A most enjoyable evening was spent and everyone went away highly satisfied that shorthand was indeed an "institooshun" not to be

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TOM.

TURNING THE SOD OF THE MURRAY CANAL.

The Ceremony Performed by Mrs. Joseph Keeler.

The turning of the first sod of the Murray Canal was celebrated on Thursday of last week by a grand picnic held at a point on the line of the canal about half a mile from the western terminus. Mrs. Keeler, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Keeler, M.P., with a beautiful silver spade suitably engraved, gracefully turned over the first sod. The contract of the canal has been awarded to Messrs. Silcox and Mowrey, who have already hired a large number of men, who commenced work immediately after the ceremony. The canal commenced at a point known as Twelve O'Clock Point, on the shore of the Bay of Quinte, will be constructed in almost a straight line to Weese's Creek, which enters into Presqu'ille harbor. The entire length will be a fraction over five miles, the width eight feet at the bottom and 150 at the top, and the depth twenty feet. The object of the canal is to connect the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with

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tock now complete.

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The members met on the morning of the 30th ult. at the Rossin House where cabs were provided and the majority of the Association took part in a most interesting drive through the city, calling at the "Zoo" before taking in the northern part of the city. The new Rosedale bridge was visited, after which the cabs crossed over to Yonge-st., driving through the Queen's Park on the way to the depot, whence the delegates departed to take a part in the International Congress of Shorthand Writers to be held at Cincinnati. This brings to a close the first meeting of the Canadian Shorthand Writers' Association, one of the most remarkable features of which, and features which should greatly encourage our amateurs, was that the seniors and professionals took such an

ing the finest and best iron propeller ever on the lakes, was pointed out to us. The walls of the mill measure seven feet through at the base and are built of red granite, which is found here in abundance. The building is to be six stories high when finished. We are next shown the Montabellia Gardens, also the new English church, which is a very beautiful structure built two years ago. In point of fine private residences the city stands very high in comparison with other Canadian cities and towns. St. Catharines is noted also for its magnificent shade trees. It is because of so many trees that Western towns excel in beauty those of Eastern Ontario. A great drawback to the city is its malarial nature which shakes up some of the residents pretty lively at times. St. Catharines, altogether, is a very desirable city and, we are told, is picking up remarkably of late years although at present has not a city population. Yours as usual,
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*It is the common observation that the standard of natural health and normal activity among American women, is being lowered by the influence of false ideas and habits of life, engendered by fashionable ignorance and luxurious living. It is a happy circumstance that Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has come to the front to instruct and cure the sufferers of her sex.

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Celebrated MANCUNIAM Velveteen

Of which the "Ladies' Gazette" of Fashions says:—

No amount of friction of the surface or of creasing in kiltings, or other form of folds, can disturb the pile or cause it to become defective in any way. Though so firm and durable as to form and retain the richest folds—the MANCUNIAM Fast Pile is very soft and light in wear, and kilting and draperies do not add perceptibly to the weight of the dress made of it.

NEW LYONS SILK VELVETS of the best makes.

New Brocaded Velvets.

Zypher Knit Shawls in all the leading shades

The New Tubular Braids for dress trimmings, in all the fashionable colors.

New Dress Goods, Wincies, Prints
Shirtings, and daily arrivals of New Goods at

Downey & Co's. Cheap Cash Store.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to

SPENCER'S OLD STAND

And are prepared to show our Customers one of the finest stocks of

Cloths, Tweeds, and Gents' Furnishings

NEVER SHOWN IN NAPANEE.

now complete.
209 to 212 Dundas

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TAILORING and SHIRT-MAKING

OUR SPECIALTIES

The Only House in Town Doing a Strictly First-Class Gentlemen's Outfitting Business.

We trust by close attention and fair dealing to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us during the past four years.

ROBLIN & FORD.



DRUGS AT COST!

Mark it down with red so that it cannot be rubbed out.

Dr. R. B. CLARK

— SELLS —

MACHINE OILS CHEAPER

By 15 to 20 per cent. than any man in the County. Oils ranging from 40c to \$1.50 per Gallon, Imperial Measure.

Paris Green! Paris Green! Potato Bugs! Potato Bugs!
Hellibore! Hellibore! Caterpillars! Caterpillars!

Save your Potato Vines, Currants and Gooseberries! Powdered Parris Green and white

COLLATION Y ARN
NOTION
209
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Lamps, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, &c., at prices never dreamed of in these parts

PAINTERS AND BUILDERS requiring Paints, Oils, Glass or Putty will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call and get quotations, as I intend to sell goods cheaper than ever offered before in Napanee. No humbug, gentlemen, I mean just what I advertise. Now is your opportunity; never will such a chance occur again. This is a genuine sale as I must get the old stock pretty well reduced to make room for what new stock is ordered.

Mr. Perry will assist me in the business as soon as he recovers from his illness and hopes to see as many of his old friends and customers as formerly. Remember the place just 2 DOORS EAST OF THE TICH-BORNE HOUSE.

R. B. CLARK, M. D.



THE WILLIAMS Singer Sewing Machines

These Machines have justly won for themselves the approval and commendation of the Canadian public, as being the most durable and easily managed Sewing Machine now made; never out of order, if kept clean; is capable of doing the largest range of work, from the finest to the coarsest; runs Light and Easy, and almost Noiseless; it embraces more points of excellence and is nearer perfect than any other sewing machines now in the Market.

ALSO THE WANZER C,

An excellent Machine and almost NOISELESS.

SEWING MACHINES OF ALL MAKES REPAIRED.

All kinds of Needles, and Oil kept in Stock. Call and see the machines work.

WEBSTER & BOYES,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

No. 116 DUNDAS-ST. NAPANEE

I GLEDEW HOUSE.

BY BERTHA M. CLAY.

CHAPTER II. (CONTINUED.)

The quiet, the pure sea breeze, and regular early hours, had been very beneficial to me. I could boast of roses now; my heart was light, my spirits were good, and I longed with all my strength to be of some use to the pale, drooping girl, who seemed to be dying because she did not care to live. One day I had been down to the beach, there was a glorious breeze, and I enjoyed it heartily. It sent me home with bright eyes, and a glowing face. When I went to prepare for dinner, I chose a pretty rose-colored crepe dress, and smiled when I saw what a picture of radiant, glowing health my glass presented. Mrs. Dean, who came to consult me about some trifling business, started when she saw me.

"Oh miss," she cried, "I would give the whole world to see my young lady look like that."

Her eyes filled with tears as she spoke. It was the first time she had ever in the slightest way alluded to her mistress, and I eagerly seized the opportunity.

"I would gladly," I said, "give the poor young lady the greater share of my health and strength; for I am quite sure, Mrs. Dean, that if she leads this life much longer she must die. She will literally pine away."

"Do you think so?" said the poor woman. "What can be done for her? This life is her own choice. No one can move her, or make her any different. I have tried all I know."

"I wish, for her own sake, that I knew more of her," I said. "I might then be able to help her."

"I would tell you all, miss," said the old woman, resting her left hand upon my arm, "but she has pledged me not to do so. When we left our home to come here, she made us take an oath never to speak of her history, to say who she was, or to utter her name,—but to think of her as though she were dead. I took the oath, miss, and dare not break it; but if you could only win upon her to tell you her story, it is a very sad one, and it might do her good."

"I will try all I can, depend upon it, Mrs. Dean," said I, "for I cannot bear to think of her sitting all day doing nothing but watch that never silent sea."

I determined to begin my siege that very evening.

As soon as dinner was over she rose, as usual, to return to the library. Going up to her hastily, said I, "May I ask you a very great favor?"

"Yes," she said, with a faint smile, the saddest I ever saw on a young face.

"What is it?"

"Will you promise to grant it to me?" I said, imploringly. "You can do so—it is in your power."

"I promise, then," she replied, still with that far-off look in her large dark eyes. "What is it?"

"It is this," I said: "I have learned a song on purpose to please you. Will you do me the favor to spend one hour in the drawing-room with me, so that I may sing it to you?" She seemed rather embarrassed, as though she were seeking some excuse.

tomorrow lay low in the dust thrilled with emotion.

So my little, simple song had worked its sweet way into that cold and seemingly frozen heart. There its melodies had stirred memories that had long been dead and silent—or why those tears? They made me love her, for they showed that, in spite of her apathy, her reserve and gloom, she was human. Before she had time to observe that I had seen her, I turned again to my piano.

Old Scotch ballads have always been my favorites. In some of them the melody is so exquisite that, if heard for the first time in a fashionable-opera house, all the world would rave about it. I sung "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," and wondered whether it was a "fause lover" who had darkened the life of the sad and melancholy girl. Then my fingers of their own accord, as it seemed, began the sweetest of all the songs I know, "The Last Rose of Summer." I was enjoying it in my own fashion, when I was interrupted by something that sounded like a sharp cry of pain.

"Do not sing any more, Miss Linden," she said; "I—I cannot bear it."

"I am afraid I have tired you," I said. "Do you never sing yourself?"

"No. I have never tried," she replied. "I know nothing of it."

"I think it is a great pity," I said. "Your voice is so musical in speaking, that I am sure you would sing beautifully."

"Do you think so, Miss Linden?" she said, a sudden gleam of light making her pale face beautiful.

"I am quite convinced of it," I said. "Will you try now? I will play for you."

"No," she said, nervously, "not now; not at all. Of what use would it be to me?"

"It would be a source of great pleasure to you, and perhaps to others," I replied.

"To others!" she repeated. "No, I am dead to the world: I am only alive to think and to try to hate."

The gloomy, dull, listless look came back again.

"Good-night, Miss Linden," she said, for the first time holding out her hand to me.

"Good-night," I replied. "Shall you be angry with me if I say one thing? I beg you will not suspect me of any curiosity or design."

"Say what you will," was the listless reply.

I looked up into her face with a smile.

"You cannot imagine," I said, "how awkward it is to speak to you without giving you any name. Will you give me one that I can call you by?"

"My name," she cried, passionately, "I hate it! I will not speak it. No one shall speak it to me. Miss Linden, tell me the name of the most miserable woman that ever lived, and you shall give it to me."

"Ah me," I said, "whom shall I select from the long roll of sufferers? Women have lived and died in such misery and torture as you cannot even dream of, I think," I said. "You are more like Tennyson's 'Mariana' than any one else, only you live in a house by the sea instead of in a Moated Grange."

"Who is Tennyson's 'Mariana'?" she asked, eagerly.

"Have you never read it?" I exclaimed, in utter surprise. "Why I thought every

She seemed pleased to see me, more brightly than I had seen her. "Blanche," I said, "do excuse cannot read Tennyson to you in this desolate room, with nothing to break the wild waves. We ought to be in a garden, with the fragrance of the humming of bees all round us; it is not possible, do come into the room; it looks so bright this morning. Come and sit by the flowers with me. To my surprise she complied. I lied to my own mind to know that I was not watching the sea from her library. I placed her comfortably, and stood so that her favorite heliotropes were before her. I drew a stool to her feet, and she read, watching her intention so. As the poet's beautiful words came to her ear her whole face changed; her apathy and listless despairing expression; the sweet lips trembled with every change of feeling; the bright eyes shone with a light told of fancy, awakened, perhaps, by the time. The whole face was eloquent of sensibility and thought. She went now from the listless, gloomy week ago as is the bright day from the night. So we went together into the garden, and I saw the golden-haired Gwendolyn, noble Arthur, and the gay celot.

I read for two hours, without intermission. I felt that the mind and the young girl were with me, and that I was learning to love those beautiful words of the poet's mind. When I grew tired I did not let her escape again to her room. I persuaded her to take a ramble on the shore.

"My dear Miss Linden," she said, "you know how long it is since I have been out of doors?"

"Not since I have been here," I replied; "but that is no reason why you should not go now. See how the bright waves look this morning; they are tinged with blue—there is something so crisp and fresh in them. The very breath of the sea is refreshing. Do come, Blanche."

"But," she said, half hesitatingly, "shall we meet or see any one?"

"No," I replied, laughingly, "I do not know Ingledew House better than you. I have been there for months, but have never yet met any one being in my solitary rambles."

"I think I will go," was the reply. "I should like to see the break on the shore."

"I should think you must have seen it long ago, and its rise and fall by the time, Blanche," I observed, "I watched them so long."

The look of pain came back, but I had time to settle there I had my bonnet and cloak, and we were fresh morning breeze.

We walked rapidly down to the shore. It was one of those days when the sea was especially beautiful—not so tranquil, monotonous, or so rough as to be uninteresting. Each wave seemed to have a life of its own, and the color of the sea was blue, and the crested foam was

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"It is this," I said: "I have learned a song on purpose to please you. Will you do me the favor to spend one hour in the drawing-room with me, so that I may sing it to you?" She seemed rather embarrassed, as though she were seeking some excuse.

"Please do not refuse me," I said; "I have fixed my heart upon this little pleasure."

"If you desire it so earnestly," she replied, "I will not disappoint you; but, indeed, Miss Linden, I do not care for music."

Delighted with this half-reluctant concession, I led the way to the drawing-room. Since I had taken possession of this charming apartment, it had quite lost the desolate aspect it wore when I first arrived at Ingledew House. I had procured a flower-stand, and had filled it with the most fragrant of my favorite blossoms, mignonette and the purple heliotrope. Music, drawings, and books scattered about, gave an air of cheerfulness to the room. I saw the mistress of the house start as she entered it.

"How bright and gay the room looks, Miss Linden!" she said.

"Yes," was my smiling reply; "I am a great advocate for cheerfulness in every shape. To my idea, it is a very great virtue. I think those who wilfully neglect to cultivate it, are guilty of a grievous wrong."

She looked at me in surprise. "How can any one be cheerful, Miss Linden, who has a hard and bitter sorrow to bear?" she said.

"Easily," I replied, "by making a vigorous effort. It is only the weakest of the weak who give up their lives to silent repining; the good and the brave make their very troubles a source of blessing in one way."

"You have strange ideas," she said, quietly; but I saw that my words had taken effect: her attention was aroused.

I drew the pretty velvet lounging-chair to the window, and placed it where she could inhale the fragrance of the flowers. Then I went to the piano, and began the song I wished her to hear. It was an old and very simple one, but I never heard it sung without tears—every note, every word seems so full of tenderness and sorrow—an old Scotch song, but one that has touched many a heart—"The Land o' the Leal." I sung it as I felt it.

"I'm wearing awa', Jean.
Like snaw when it's thaw, Jean."

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"Have you never read it?" I exclaimed, in utter surprise. "Why I thought every one knew it. Will you be kind enough to remain here one moment. I will fetch the volume and read it to you."

Glad to have awakened her interest at last, I hastened to my room for the book. When I returned she was standing by the flowers, bending over them.

"How beautiful this fragrance is, Miss Linden," she said, and it was almost the first voluntary remark she ever made to me.

"It is," I answered. "I consider flowers the stars of the earth, as the golden ones in the sky are of heaven. When I have a house of my own I shall have it full of flowers, every available spot shall be crowded with them."

"I like this best," she said, taking up a spray of the fragrant purple heliotrope.

"My favorite way of enjoying a flower is to shut my eyes while I breathe its perfume, and so enjoy the beautiful thoughts it gives me," I replied.

"Now shall I read the little poem to you?"

I read, and she listened. How vividly I saw it all as the wondrous magical words fell from my lips!—the sad refrain so full of melancholy, "I am a-weary. I would that I were dead."

When I had ceased, she took the book eagerly from my hands, and read the poem over again. I shall never forget the emphasis with which she repeated those last words over and over again.

"That poet might have known me," she said at length.

"He would have taught you noble lessons of life, and how to spend it, if he did so, or rather, if you knew him," I replied. "If you have never read his works, particularly his Idyls, you have the greatest possible pleasure before you. Shall I begin to read them to you to-morrow?"

"Yes, Miss Linden, if you will," she said.

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The fresh air and exercise soon had a beneficial effect upon Blanche. A beautiful color came to her cheeks, and she hardly recognize her.

We sat on the beach and watched the waves rolling in. I won a smile from Blanche by telling her how, years ago, on such a morning as this, I had given a bevy of my school-fellows down to the waves were breaking in as now, all crested with foam. Our girls found terms of admiration in them. One, Maggie Duncan, a sweet, and less poetical than the others, said, "Don't the waves look just like suds?" It amused me very much. Blanche smiled, and then she said, "It was the first time I had heard from her lips. The low, musical tones pleased me infinitely."

"It is a pity," I said, "that you cannot learn to sing. I am sure you have a great latent talent for music."

"Of what use would it be to me?" she asked, the smile fading quickly.

"Do you intend," I said, "to spend your whole life in this gloomy house?"

"Yes," replied Blanche. "I mean to leave it. I mean to live and be happy."

"In that case," I said, "you would delight others with your music. It would add a new charm to your life. Confess frankly, Blanche, have you not been happier during the last day or two you have spent your time in the library watching those waves wearied eyes?"

"Yes, Miss Linden," she replied, "I have been happier; but that is not what I want. I only wanted to come here and get out from the world until I could be happy."

"Then you are very wrong," I said. "You know not what your trouble is, but I know this, there is none so great as to send us away from our homes to pine and die in useless suffering. Whatever your sorrow may be, it will pass away."

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"I'm wearing awa', Jean,
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The words might well apply to the pale, silent listener near me. If ever life was wearing away, without effort or care to save it, hers was.

"Sing it again, please," she said, when I had finished.

I gladly complied. The sad, sweet music sounded strangely in the large room; the very echoes seemed to linger. I turned to look at her and ask her if she liked it. Ah, how thankful I was! The hard, bitter, impassible look had gone from her face—it was human once more; the lips, so stern and cold, were quivering; warm tears filled the dry, wearied eyes; her little hands were tightly clasped; she was looking out at the sea and sky, but it was not the face I had seen an hour before. Where is the heart that music cannot touch? Think of the gallant soldiers who, on the eve of a battle, sang "Annie Laurie," until the heights around echoed with that sweet song. Many a heart turned to bonny Scotland, with its heather and purple hills; many bright eyes saw again the fair young "Annie," who had wept when he left her, yet bade him "God-speed;" and many a brave heart that on the

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"My request is still unanswered," I said, with a smile. "Tell me some name by which I may address you."

"I hate, I detest the sound of my own name so much, that I cannot bear to hear it," she replied. "Call me—as my own mother used to do—Blanche."

"I shall be glad to do so," I said. "I have felt the awkwardness of not knowing your name very much, yet I did not like to ask you, lest you should think me curious. I will say good-night now, Blanche."

She lifted her dark beautiful eyes to my face; a softened, sweet light shone in them, changing the whole countenance, and making it radiant.

"Ah, that sounds well," she said.

"Good-night, Miss Linden. I shall dream of Mariana."

For more than a year I lived with her, and called her by no other name than that of Blanche. I believe every time I uttered it she thought of her lost mother, but she never named her to me again.

The morning following I began to read the Idyls to her. Fearing that she would forget, or, if left alone, fall back into her listless, despairing mood, as soon as breakfast was over I went into the library to her.

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"Yes, Miss Linden," she replied, "I am happier; but that is not what I wanted to come here and out from the world until I could be happy."

"Then you are very wrong," I said. "You know not what your trouble is, but I know this, there is none here to send us away from our home. Whatever your sorrow may be, battle with it; never let it master you."

"Suppose, Miss Linden, you were the nearest, dearest, and only person I had wished you to be because you were in his way. What should you do?"

"Anything, rather than shut myself out and oblige him," I replied.

"Let us go home," she said, rising. "I am tired."

I was careful not to renew the conversation. I saw that by degrees I was gaining some influence over her, and that she was doing her good. I shall never forget the satisfaction on the old house as we re-entered the house.

"My lady," she cried, "have you been out? I should hardly have known you, you look so well."

"May I have your Tennyson now?" asked Blanche. "I shall read now until dinner-time."

"With pleasure," I replied; "I will allow me, I will give you a reading, as I am sure a physician would give you a course of medicine. Too much poetry

d pleased to see me, and smiled itly than I had seen her do before. "No," she replied, blushing slightly. "You will think me very ignorant, I am afraid."

"I envy you," I said, "I would give much to have the same pleasure that is in store for you. A few pages of 'Pickwick' will make you a different creature. I shall give you that first."

I fetched the book; and two hours afterward, when I entered the room, I heard the same musical, rippling laugh. Blanche had arrived at (to me) the most amusing part of the book, the adventures of Mr. Pickwick and his friends on their way to Squire Waddle's. I never tire of reading the description of Mr. Winkle's attempted ride.

During dinner Blanche talked gayly of the book she was reading. Several times I saw the butler in great danger of dropping glasses and dishes, so intense was his surprise at the change in his young mistress.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Abe Auriol's Crimes.

for two hours, without interruption that the mind and heart of the were with me, and that she was to love those beautiful creations of my mind. When I grew fatigued I let her escape again to her solitude, and her to take a ramble with me by

ar Miss Linden," she said, "do how long it is since I have been rs?"

ince I have been here, certainly," "but that is no reason why you t go now. See how fresh the ves look this morning! I love when they are tinged with foam, something so crisp and light about e very breath of the air is exhilarating. Do come, Blanche."

she said, half hesitatingly, meet or see any one?"

I replied, laughingly, "you ought gledew House better than to ask estion. I have been here some out have never yet met a human y solitary rambles."

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ld think you must know every its rise and fall by heart by this nche," I observed,—"you have hem so long."

s of pain came back, but before it o settle there I had brought her cloak, and we were out in the ing breeze.

ked rapidly down to the shore. It of those days when the sea is beautiful—not so tranquil as to be as, or so rough as to be stormy. e seemed to have a kind of life of nd the color of the sea was dark

Have you read Bulwer, Dickens, or Thackeray?"

"No," she replied, blushing slightly. "You will think me very ignorant, I am afraid."

"I envy you," I said, "I would give much to have the same pleasure that is in store for you. A few pages of 'Pickwick' will make you a different creature. I shall give you that first."

I fetched the book; and two hours afterward, when I entered the room, I heard the same musical, rippling laugh. Blanche had arrived at (to me) the most amusing part of the book, the adventures of Mr. Pickwick and his friends on their way to Squire Waddle's. I never tire of reading the description of Mr. Winkle's attempted ride.

During dinner Blanche talked gayly of the book she was reading. Several times I saw the butler in great danger of dropping glasses and dishes, so intense was his surprise at the change in his young mistress.

Ants and Their Slaves.

Among the many curious things noted by Sir John Lubbock, none is more curious than the use which ants make of a small insect called aphid. This little creature was described by Linnaeus as "the cow of the ant," and the evidence of observers seems to show that this description rests upon a close parallel. The aphides secrete a sweet juice, corresponding to our milk from the cow, and this forms an important part of the food of the ants. They obtain it by stroking and caressing the aphides with their antennae, a process very like our milking. Sir John Lubbock observes: "As the honey of the aphides is more or less sticky, it is probably an advantage to the aphid that it should be removed. Nor is this the only service the ants render to them. They protect them from the attacks of enemies, and not unfrequently even build cow-sheds of earth over them. The yellow ants collect the root-feeding species in their nests, and tend them as carefully as their own young. But this is not all. The ants not only guard the mature aphides, which are useful, but also the eggs of the aphides, which, of course, until they come to maturity, are quite useless."

There seems reason to believe that ants keep other domestic animals besides the aphides, that they even keep some species of beetles and other small creatures as pets, feeding them and playing with them apparently for no purpose but for their own amusement. They are certainly familiar with two of the great curses of human existence, namely, war and slavery; and Sir John Lubbock gives some interesting particulars on these subjects. He quotes from Huber, a Swiss naturalist, the following description of a marauding expedition by slave-holding ants:

"On June 17, 1804," he says, "while walking in the environs of Geneva, between four and five in the evening, I observed right at my feet, traversing the road, a legion of rufescent ants. They moved in a body with considerable rapidity, and occupied a space of from eight to ten inches in length by three or four in breadth. In a few minutes they quitted the road, passed a thick ledge, and entered a pasture ground where I followed them. They wound along the grass without straggling, and their column remained unbroken notwithstanding the obstacles they had to surmount. At length they approached a nest inhabited by dark ash-colored ants, the dome of which rose above the grass at a distance of twenty feet from the hedge. Some of its inhabitants were guarding the entrance, but on the discovery of an approaching army, darted forth upon the advanced guard. The alarm spread at the same moment in the interior, and their companions came forth in numbers from their under-ground residence. The rufescent ants, the bulk of whose army lay only at the distance of two paces, quickened their march to arrive at the foot of the ant-hill; the whole battalion in an instant fell upon and overthrew the ash-colored ants, who, after a short but obstinate conflict, retired to the bottom of their nest. The rufescent ants now ascended the hillock, collected in crowds on the summit, and took possession of the principal avenues, leaving some of their companions to work an open-

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vernet, with whom he was travelling by railway in the direction of the Spanish frontier. His sacerdotal functions and identity having been discovered in spite of the false whiskers and the civil attire which he had assumed, an inquiry was instituted, and it was found that the inhabitants of the little parish of Nohedes of which he was the Cure, had already commenced an investigation into graver matters in which he had been involved. Auriol's relations with the woman Vernet, who was the parish (or rather communal) schoolmistress, had already attracted some attention, inasmuch that she had been induced to exchange her post for that of schoolmistress in a village at some distance. Auriol had, however, still found means by the aid of his disguise to obtain clandestine interviews with her in the neighboring town of Irados, besides maintaining a correspondence with her which was carried on in cipher. According to his own admissions before the Judges of the Criminal Court, he had originally obtained ascendancy over Mlle. Vernet by showing her a pretended canonical dispensation for his marriage with her, which he had forged for the purpose; but after the revelation of the fraud she appears to have consented to become his mistress. Having finally determined to elope with her, Auriol, according to his own confession, conceived the idea of obtaining funds for the purpose by poisoning two unmarried ladies, (Marie and Rose Funda,) living in Nohedes, described as "pious persons," over whom he possessed sufficient influence to induce them to bequeath to him the whole of their little property. Marie Paunda, who was 43 years of age, and was the older of the two, died on the 18th of July of last year very suddenly, about half an hour after taking a certain potion which Auriol had prepared and administered to her, no medical man having been called in by him from first to last. Though the circumstances of her death were something more than suspicious, they do not appear to have excited the least suspicion in the mind of her younger sister, who, being "entirely under the influence of the Cure," was induced by him shortly afterwards to take up her abode at his house.

Only one month after her sister's death Rose Funda, at the pressing instance of Auriol, attended before a public notary at Perpignan, where she in like manner made a will constituting the Abbe her universal legatee. Only a fortnight later—that is, on the 30th of August—this second victim, having partaken of a drink administered to her by Auriol, died also very suddenly, with all the symptoms of suffering from an irritant poison. Notwithstanding these strange circumstances, however, no steps were taken toward an inquiry until three weeks after the last murder. Auriol when arrested was in the act of flight, having that same morning realized the whole of their property, which enabled him to take with him a sum of 11,261*fr.* The accused, who is described as a tall, robust man, 28 years of age, with a round face, a fresh color, and bright eyes, seems to have lost self-possession under the preliminary private examinations, and, in despair at the contradictions in which his replies had involved him, he made a voluntary confession of his crimes. He afterward stated that Marie Funda was poisoned by him with white hellebore, prepared from the herbs common in that country, and her unfortunate sister Rose with Prussic acid. a

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Fires in Coal-Ships.

The liability to spontaneous ignition of the cargoes of coal-laden vessels and the precautions that tend to lessen the liability form a question the full importance of which one would expect every owner of such vessels to recognize. The board of trade has, however, considered it necessary to once more place before agents, owners and others a recommendation of the royal commissioners who considered this subject, and which advises the periodical and frequent testing of the temperature of various portions of the cargo. If properly performed, this would greatly decrease the chances of ignition occurring, though it would never completely avert them. Almost all cases of spontaneous ignition are directly due to some chemical action—generally oxidation—which, acting in a confined space, gradually generates sufficient heat to set fire to the coal. The oxidizing of the impurities in the coal is almost invariably the cause of this spontaneous ignition; and of the impurities, iron pyrites are found the most dangerous. When, therefore, a coal is notoriously "brassy," as many of our English coals are, the vigil-

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g the last day or two, when
nt your time in pleasant occu-
when you were shut up in the
hing those waves with such
"

"Miss Linden," she replied, "I am
that is not what I care to be.
l to come here and shut myself
world until I could die."

"are very wrong," I said; "I
at your trouble or sorrow is
his, there is none great enough
away from our fellow crea-
and die in useless despair.
ur sorrow may be, do brave
t; never let it master you."

Miss Linden, you knew that
dearest, and only relation
wished you were dead,
were in his way," she said,
d you do?"

g, rather than shut myself up to
him," I replied.

home," she said, rising abrupt-
ired!"

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that by degrees I should obtain
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tary confession of his crimes. He afterward
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him with white hellebore, prepared from the
herbs common in that country, and her un-
fortunate sister Rose with Prussic acid, a
quantity of which was found in a bottle in
the portmanteau with which he was travel-
ling when arrested. The post-mortem ex-
amination failed to discover traces of poison
in either of the bodies, which had been ex-
humed for the purpose; but the medical
testimony was to the effect that there was,
under the circumstances, nothing remark-
able in the fact that the poisons mentioned
left no trace. The accused however, em-
boldened apparently by the circum-
stance, withdrew his confession, and declared
that he had accused himself of imaginary crimes
by way of a sort of expiation. He also de-
nied the alleged impropriety of his relations
with Alexandrine Vernet, and declared that
he had been the victim of the calumnies of
Radical and Republican enemies in his
neighborhood. The evidence of the wit-
nesses, however, established beyond doubt
both the fact of the murders and of the
cruel deliberation with which they were
carried out, besides which a note in cypher,
in Auriol's hand, was produced, in which,
addressing his mistress at the time of one
of the murders, he wrote: "My Beloved:
Will made. She has been taken ill since.
All going well." Beyond this nothing trans-
pired to show whether his mistress was cog-
nizant of his crimes. Immediately after his
arrest she disappeared, and is stated to have
entered a convent.—*From the London Daily
News.*

A. Maybee, merchant, Warkworth,
writes:—I have sold some hundreds of bot-
tles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and it is
pronounced by the public "one of the best
medicines they have ever used;" it has done
wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore
throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest
confidence.

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therefore, a coal is notoriously "brassy,"
as many of our English coals are, the vigil-
ance of a ship-master should be increased
and stricter attention paid to the variation
of the temperature of the cargo than when
the coal is comparatively pure. It is, of
course, often an extremely difficult matter
to ascertain the actual temperature of the
almost inaccessible interior of a great bulk
of coal, and this difficulty is very frequent-
ly only imperfectly overcome, or not over-
come at all. During the voyage of the
Challenger a simple electrical contrivance
was used for ascertaining the temperature of
the sea at depths inaccessible to the ther-
mometer, with perfect success. The ques-
tion suggests itself whether a somewhat
similar method could not be employed on
shipboard. With a few of these electrical
thermometers distributed throughout the
mass of coal, a shipmaster could at any
time, and with unfailing certainty, ascer-
tain whether the temperature of the interior
of his cargo was becoming too high for safe-
ty, and so would be early enabled to take
the necessary steps to prevent fire and ex-
plosion.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Rosina Vokes, the lively, will re-appear
on the stage in October.

A project is on foot for the union of Eng-
land and Ireland—or rather Scotland and
Ireland—by means of a tunnel. From the ut-
terances of the English press lately one would
imagine the Saxon was not over desirous of
a closer intimacy with the troublesome Celt;
while the Celt is only anxious to get rid of
the Saxon at as rapid a rate as possible; and
as there is no particular love lost between
the canny Scotchman and the fiery Irish-
man, the utility of such a doubtful bond of
union may at least be questioned. It will
take something more than a mere tunnel to
make a "United Kingdom" of England and
Ireland.

LOW QUOTATIONS

—ON—

FINE

CLOTHING

—AT—

DOWNEY & CO'S

GREAT

Tailoring Establishmen.

JAMES WALTERS, Cutter.

TOWN COUNCIL.

On Monday evening last the regular meeting of the Town Council was held, in the Council Chamber. Present—the Mayor, Reeve Herring, Dep.-Reeve Wilson, Couns. Lowry, Preston, Carscallen, Aylsworth and Wales. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

The MAYOR then read the estimates of the board of education required for the high and common schools for the coming year, amounting to \$5,029.—Referred to the Finance Committee.

PETITIONS.

A petition from James Elliott was then read, asking for \$6.00 and \$14.25, all \$20.25, back charges for breaking stones—referred to the street committee with power to act.

A petition from Geo. Blewett and others relating to the levying and collecting of taxes on dogs, in which it was stated that the taxes have been paid on about seventy-five dogs and the remainder was uncollected; also asking the council to look into the matter and if the other dogs were not to be taxed to refund the taxes that had been paid; also asking that bull dogs be muzzled.

The MAYOR stated that at the last meeting but one he had instructed the police to look after the matter and report all cases of non-payment to him, and he would attend to it. It was the duty of the police to see that the by-law was enforced.

COUN. CARSCALLEN said it was a great injustice to have some dogs taxed and others not. He would like to see the by-law carried out without fear or favor or the money refunded to those who had paid. He would, therefore, move that the by-law be repealed at the next meeting if not carried out properly. and it

read and on motion of Coun. LOWRY, seconded by Dep Reeve WILSON, was adopted.

A report on plank walks was read by Coun. AYLSWORTH, which recommended a new walk 4 feet 4 inches wide from Huffman's corner to the canal, cost \$32.50; also a new walk from Dundas-st. to James Collins, east side of Donald-st., 4 feet 4 inches wide, distance 15 rods, to cost about \$48.75.

On motion of Dep-Reeve WILSON the report was read clause by clause.

The first clause was adopted.

Moved by Coun. CARSCALLEN, seconded by Coun. PRESTON, that the walk asked for in second clause be extended to Bridge-st., as it was much used by children going to school, and as the stringers were all rotten.

Coun. LOWRY thought the amounts petitioned for was sufficient as the boards were all new.

Reeve HERRING thought it would be sufficient to build the amount petitioned for, but if the boards could be utilized he was certainly in favour of building it as far as Bridge-st.

Coun. CARSCALLEN remarked that he had seen Pearson try to nail down the planks but could not do it.

After considerable comment the amendment was adopted.

An account was handed in by Coun. WALES, asking the Council to pay Chas. Cornell \$10 for expenses to Kingston and return in connection with the death of the young man Elliott.

After considerable discussion it was moved by Dep-Reeve WILSON, seconded by Coun. LOWRY, that the \$10 be paid.—Carried.

Moved by Dep-Reeve WILSON, seconded by Coun. PRESTON, that the names of Messrs. Carscallen and Wales be added to the Street and Bridge Committee, pro tem., in the absence of Couns. Joy and Lane.—Carried.

Coun. PRESTON was appointed to the Market Committee during the absence of Coun. Symington.

The MAYOR remarked that there should be a fence around the lock-up. It was very disagreeable to have persons standing around looking in the windows and blocking up the

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At the request of Dep-Reeve WILSON, COUN. CARSCALLEN afterwards changed the motion to a notice of motion.

A petition from Messrs Herring & Son concerning the Glass Works bonus was then read, stating that a bonus of several thousand dollars had been promised of which they had received nothing and they now asked for a bonus of \$10,000, \$5,000 when the by-law was finally passed and the other \$5,000 when another eight pot furnace was put in.

Moved by COUN. AYLSWORTH, seconded by COUN. LOWRY, that it be referred to a committee on manufactures.

Reeve HERRING said that would be hard on him as he belonged to that committee. It would be better to refer it to a special committee or appoint someone in his place.

The MAYOR said he thought it would be better to appoint a special committee.

Moved by Dep-Reeve WILSON that the committee be comprised of the Mayor, Councilors Aylsworth and Preston.

Moved by COUN. AYLSWORTH, seconded by COUN. CARSCALLEN, that the motion be amended by adding the name of Dep-Reeve Wilson to the committee.—Carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication from Henry R. Spence was then read concerning the destruction of shade trees by the Great North West Telegraph Co. They had destroyed a number of fine poplars opposite his residence and other parts of the town. He wished to have some redress for all his time and labor spent in cultivating the trees spoiled. He thought it would be hard if ratepayers could not have protection in cases like this. It would be poor encouragement to cultivate shade trees if they were destroyed.

COUN. CARSCALLEN thought the corporation should take charge of these trees. The trees were cut before any person but those who

the charge committee, present, in the absence of Couns. Joy and Lane.—Carried.

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A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the
Dairymen of America with an excellent arti-

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A communication from Henry R. Spence was then read concerning the destruction of shade trees by the Great North West Telegraph Co. They had destroyed a number of fine poplars opposite his residence and other parts of the town. He wished to have some redress for all his time and labor spent in cultivating the trees spoiled. He thought it would be hard if ratepayers could not have protection in cases like this. It would be poor encouragement to cultivate shade trees if they were destroyed.

COUN. CARSCALLEN thought the corporation should take charge of these trees. The trees were cut before any person but those who cut them knew anything about it, and they would do it again if not prohibited altogether. One of his trees had been cut and he brought the perpetrator before the Mayor, who told him he would lock him up if he cut any more. After which no more were cut.

Moved by Coun. CARSCALLEN, seconded by Coun. LOWRY that the matter be referred to

(6.) Your committee would recommend with reference to all vacant lands situated in the town of Napanee liable to be sold for back taxes, that the proper steps be taken to have all such lands sold, and that the Finance Committee be authorized to get such legal advice as they may think necessary to enable them to proceed according to law.

On motion of Dep-Reeve WILSON the report was adopted.

Pay list No. 9, amounting to \$69.37, was

A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

If you cannot get the "Improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense. (46)

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED

The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or a disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use KIDNEY-WORT at once (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the organs.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, KIDNEY-WORT is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power. (53)

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

KIDNEY-WORT

On

Is packed both in sh from at fr match eve

In Silks stock, all a specialty

We have iery, Cors Goods De

Our stock Tickings, will be f ever show

Our Mi which wi due notice

P.

The only

Napanee, Sept.

FOR THE FALL OF 1882.

We have just opened the contents of

TY CASES of NEW FALL GOODS

chased in Toronto, Montreal, English and American Markets, including some of the Nicest and also Cheapest and Best Goods ever shown in Napanee.

N the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

we have received 500 pieces of TWEEDS and OTHERS, including Scotch, Canadian and West England Tweeds; a large lot of Doeskins, Black and Worsted Coatings, all of which was purchased at less than the regular price and will, therefore, be sold 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade in Napanee. No gentleman will do himself justice if he does not call and examine our stock before purchasing his fall suit. We will give you a better fit and better trimmings at from \$4 to \$6 cheaper for a suit than any other house in town.

MR. D. J. HOGAN is still our Cutter. All cloth bought at P. SLAVEN & Co's. will be cut free of charge.

White shirts at 75c worth \$1.25. Collars Cuffs

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White shirts at 75c., worth \$1.25; Collars, Cuffs, and Gloves in endless variety.

Our Dress Goods Department

packed with all the nicest material for dresses, both in shade and Patterns, over 200 pieces to choose from at from 8c. to \$1.25 per yard, with trimmings to match every piece.

In Silks and Satins we have imported a very large stock, all the new shades and best makes, (Black Silk specialty.)

We have also an enormous stock of Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Ties, Laces and Ribbons for the Fancy Goods Department.

And also a large stock of Prints, Flannels, Shirts, etc.

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ds Department.

ar stock of Winceys, Prints, Flannels, Shirtings,
ings, Towellings, Table Linens is complete and
be found extra good value---the best we have
shown.

ar Milliners are busy preparing for the Opening
ch will take place in about three weeks, of which
notice will be given.

P. SLAVEN & CO.,

only One Price. Cash Store in the county of
Lennox and Addington.

nee, Sept. 7th, 1882.

"Love and Death."

With haughty brow, and hollow, sightless eyes,
The great Marauder stands before the gate
Where Love doth as a patient sentry wait—
Love, from whose presence every shadow flies,
Love, at whose feet men cast whate'er they prize.

With lifted hand he strikes, and crosses
straight

The threshold of Life's House. Alas! prostrate,

Amid his flowers, the gentle guardian lies.

Although I boldly cried, "We are but men,
And since a thousand ills our path beset,
And all but Death thy bitter sweets repel.
Take courage, Love! and speed thy shafts again.

Although we die."—I shall not soon forget
This dreadful vision, and brave sentinel.

—The Spectator.

INGLEDEW HOUSE,

BY BERTHA M. CLAY.

CHAPTER III.

Waiting, sad, dejected, weary!

Waiting for the May:

Spring goes by with wasted mornings,

Moonlit evenings, sunbright mornings;

Summer comes, yet dark and dreary,

Life still ebbs away.

Man is ever weary, weary,

Waiting for the May.

Those are beautiful words, and I had set them to music of my own. I was singing them one morning when Blanche came to me. She listened earnestly.

"I wonder," she said at last, "if there will be any May for me."

"Yes," I replied, rising and placing her suddenly on the music-stool. "In the meantime I am going to give you your music lesson, so that when your May comes you may be able to carol as gayly as a bird."

I never, if I could avoid it, allowed her to talk in a melancholy strain. Too much taken by surprise to refuse, she followed my instructions. I made her sing the scale. I was not surprised at the depth and richness of her voice; it was a magnificent contralto, and I knew that, with a little steady practice and cultivation, it would be superior to any I had ever heard.

"Blanche," I said "you have a wonderful gift. Why did you never think of trying to sing before?"

"I used to sing when my mother was alive," she replied. "She taught me many little Italian songs."

"Do you speak Italian?" I said in some surprise.

"Yes, much better than I do English or French," she replied.

"So much the better for your singing," I said, feeling a strange satisfaction in the knowledge of her accomplishments.

I made her practice well for about an hour. I was charmed by every rich, beautiful note that came from her lips. When she had finished, I said: "Blanche, you have in that voice a gift that, if exercised, would bring all the musical world to your feet."

"How do you mean, Miss Linden?" she asked.

"Why, if you were to go into society, you would find yourself eagerly sought after by every one of note," I replied. "If you were to go upon the stage, you would, as I have said, soon see all the world at your

said. "but to be loved one must have more than that. Rest assured, Blanche, you have qualities for which any one may love you independently of music and beauty."

"How glad I am you came here!" was the reply. "I seem to have found new life with you."

I took her to my little room; it was what I had been longing for weeks to do. I took from her the heavy shapeless black dress she wore, and robed her in a new one that I had never worn, a soft flowing pink barege. I lifted the dark hair from her brow, and dressed it after the well-known fashion of the French Empress. The white neck and shoulders, the rounded arms and exquisite hands were perfection. But how can I describe the face? Blanche never was a pink and white beauty. She resembled one of the sunny daughters of Spain more than the cold, calm English belles. Her clear complexion, now that it wore the glow of health, was charming; it was of the most beautiful tint, the crimson as it were shining through. The rich red lips had lost all their gloom; they were sweet and mobile now. The fair, queenly brow, so well defined by the raven-black hair, the arched brows, and the dark lustrous eyes, completed a beauty that was as charming and piquant as it was fascinating. I took from my little jewel-box a spray of pearls and fastened them in the waving masses of her hair. I stood positively entranced with my own handiwork.

"Now, Blanche," I said, when my labors were ended, "look, and tell me if you know this lady."

The young girl stood before the mirror as one charmed.

"Miss Linden," she said, breathlessly, "is that me? That girl is beautiful; I was an ugly brown little thing."

"Look for yourself," I answered. "I knew as soon as I saw you that some day you would be a lovely woman, although you were then a very plain girl. You must let me order you what dresses and ornaments I like. Will you, Blanche?"

"Yes," she replied; "do as you will, Miss Linden. Tell me," she added, studying her face intently the while, "do I look like a lovable girl?—could any one be very fond of me?"

"Indeed they could," I said, warmly kissing for the first time her fair, flushed cheek. She seemed lost in wonder and gratitude.

"I am very thankful to you, Miss Linden," she said. "I am more glad than I can express that I am not stupid and ugly."

I really thought when we went down to dinner that Mrs. Dean would have lost her senses.

"My lady," she cried, "how well you look!"

On the following day I sent a large order to one of the best West End milliners for everything I thought Blanche could require. I am afraid to say what the bill amounted to; but that was of little moment. I like to see beauty adorned, in spite of the poet's assertion that unadorned it appears to the greatest advantage, and I took good care she had everything a lady could desire or wish for.

This altered state of things went on for a few weeks, and it was difficult to imagine that the beautiful, graceful girl, clad in rich

was committed when you made anxious to help you, but I can't see this thick veil of mystery you."

Then, while the murmur of sounded like soothing music, I following story:

"I have never assumed any Miss Linden, simply because I have I am Blanche, or more strictly Lady Blanche Carleon, the only late Lord Carleon, and the wife of Carleon of Carleon."

"Is it possible," I cried, "that you are married?"

"Yes, I have been married twelve years," she said. "I was sixteen before I was married. I have never seen him since. I have been trying to let him go, but I cannot."

"I know him," I cried breathlessly, "I have met him several times in London."

"You know him—you have seen him," she cried, springing up from her seat.

"Yes, I met him once at a ball, and at two or three balls," I replied. "He is one of the handsomest men I have ever seen."

I should have continued myself, but she suddenly leaned forward and passionately.

"That is because I have gazed at him so much, young as I am, I should have continued myself, but she suddenly leaned forward and passionately.

"I suppose," was my laughing comment. "Yes," she said, a burning blush spreading her face and neck; "I have loved him so much, young as I am, I should have continued myself, but she suddenly leaned forward and passionately.

"But, Blanche," I said, a recollection of some London gossip coming to my mind, "I have heard Lord Carleon was devoted to a beautiful Gabriel d'Este, an Italian girl who was all the rage a year or two ago."

"Ah," she said, "that 'golden girl' Gabriel! What have I not suffered for her! Did you ever see her, Miss Linden?"

"Yes, one evening at the opera," I replied. "I remember her very well, who went everywhere, and knew every one, pointed Gabriel out to me."

"She is very lovely, I suppose," I said. "I have seen her in a melancholy mood."

"Yes, but hers is a most peculiar expression," I replied; "she has golden hair and eyes."

"Marian," said my companion, "tell me truthfully, is she very beautiful than—than you said I was?"

"Indeed, she is not," I replied. "I have seen her for other year's time, if you have lost strength, you will, I believe, Gabriel d'Este; besides, she has no more beauty than yours."

The child, for she was hardly more than a child, clasped her hands. I verified her prayer.

"I must tell you my story from the beginning," she said. "My father, Lord Carleon, was a very strange man; high position in England, and was supposed to be an unmarried man. I know anything of my mother's life. Where and how my father met her, I do not say. She was a lady by birth and education, but I should imagine poor beneath the rich and powerful Lord Carleon in rank and position. All I know is that they were married in the little chapel at St. George's, in the Tower."

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"Is a good voice so much thought of then, Miss Linden?"

"Such a one as yours," I replied. "I have never in my life heard one so beautiful or musical."

She stood for some moments lost in deep thought.

"Would it make people like me?" she asked. "I mean, would it make one feel inclined to love me?"

"I believe every one who heard you sing would want to know and love you," I replied.

"Then, Miss Linden, I will learn," she said. "I have an object in view."

From that time she studied music with a kind of passion. I have watched her sometimes at the piano, her splendid eyes and beautiful face so eloquent and so full of the melody she was playing, that she looked as I could imagine St. Cecilia to have done. We went to London for the best music we could get. I have never seen anything like the rapidity with which she advanced in her favorite study. She spent several hours every day at the piano. There was no more languor or listlessness. Whatever her object was, she was thoroughly in earnest. No more long, dreary, weary hours in the gloomy library; no more singing the old refrain, "I am a-weary. I would that I were dead."

So three months passed. One evening Blanche was playing; she had chosen some dreary old German melodies, and was making sweet music with them, when she suddenly changed the key, and began the first song I had ever sung to her—"The Land o' the Leal." I listened, and wept as I did so. The beautiful rich voice had an indescribable sadness in it; the pathos and tenderness were too much for any one to bear.

"Is that me? That girl is beautiful; I was an ugly brown little thing."

"Look for yourself," I answered. "I knew as soon as I saw you that some day you would be a lovely woman, although you were then a very plain girl. You must let me order you what dresses and ornaments I like. Will you, Blanche?"

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This altered state of things went on for a few weeks, and it was difficult to imagine that the beautiful, graceful girl, clad in rich silk, and singing with a voice of a siren, was the same dull, gloomy, listless creature I had first seen a year ago. She was bright and winning in her manner, and though at times a cloud of pain seemed to overshadow her, the old languor had quite disappeared. Ingledew was no longer gloomy, we had music and flowers to enliven us.

One balmy, beautiful evening in spring we sat together, Blanche and I, watching the tide. I do not know why, but all that day my thoughts had been with my aunt and Lionel. Something prompted me to tell my story to Blanche. I thought it would interest her, and I had grown to love and admire her honorable nature so much that I would freely have intrusted her with a secret that involved even my life. As I had thought, she was deeply interested. Suddenly a look of great alarm passed over her fair young face.

"Miss Linden," she said, "you have not, I hope, told me this because you think of leaving me?"

"No, I have no intention of the kind," I replied. "I dislike all concealment, and am glad that I have told you about myself."

"Why have you taken your first name?" she asked. "I think Erlecote much better than Linden."

"Simply for this reason," I replied, "that if my aunt and I become reconciled, and I am her heiress, as she says she has always intended me to be, I think she would not like me to be recognized as a *ci-devant* companion or governess; another thing is, I do not wish her to know anything of my whereabouts yet."

"Why?" she said—"if you will allow that question."

"Because, to speak frankly, I am warmly attached to you, and do not wish to leave

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The child, for she was hardly else, clasped her hands. I verily she was praying.

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"Our villa was a solitary place. Marian, I have been solitary all my life, compliance with my father's requirements, mother formed no acquaintances, alone; our servants were all Italian, took but little interest in the service. There was but one exception that was Mrs. Dean, my housekeeper. I was born, my father sent her to land to be my nurse, and she has been with me since. Our life was quiet and extreme; the beautiful sunny lake was not more calm or bright. The o

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"Miss Linden," she said, "does my song make you feel unhappy?"

"No, Blanche," I replied; "it makes me happy with a sweet, sad pain which I cannot describe. You sing my heart away from me. You would charm the very rocks and trees with such music."

"Ah," she sighed, "I can sing. If I were but beautiful, or even ordinary good-looking, I might succeed in what I wish to do."

"And who says you are not beautiful?" I asked, in great surprise.

"I know I am not, Miss Linden," she replied. "I am an ugly, brown little thing! I know it only too well."

I laughed merrily as I answered, "If you will excuse me, I will tell you the plain truth about your looks, as I did about your singing. If you were better dressed, and your quantity of hair made an ornament instead of a disfigurement, you would be a most beautiful woman. I assure you it is the truth."

"Oh, Miss Linden," she cried, clasping her hands, while a glow of delight colored her face, "do you think so?"

"I do indeed," I replied; "and as we are speaking of the subject, let me ask you to come into my room. When I show you yourself in a glass you will own you are beautiful."

"People will love me then," she said as though lost in delight.

"A lovely face charms every one," I

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"Why?" she said—"if you will allow that question."

"Because, to speak frankly, I am warmly attached to you, and do not wish to leave you until I have seen something that promises happiness for you—some change in your present monotonous life," I replied.

"I fear that will never be," she said with a sigh; and suddenly raising her head she looked in my face. "I would give much," she continued, "to trust you, to tell you the somewhat strange history of my life, and ask your advice."

"You can do so, Blanche," I replied. "I have told you my secret; yours will be as safe with me."

"I had made a vow to myself that I would be for the future as one dead to the world," she said; "that no human interest, feeling, or emotion should enter my heart again. Slowly but surely, I hardly know by what means, Miss Linden, you have broken up the frozen deep of my life. I can never return to the past. I could not now shut myself up in that library, as I did two years ago, only hoping to die. The current of my thoughts is changed. I cannot feel again the same apathy and despair; there is now some beauty in life. I can plainly see it, but I know not what to do with the years before me. I am tied, yet free; bound, yet no fetters chain me. I love, yet try to hate. There never was a sadder fate than mine."

Her head dropped upon her hands; the far-away yearning look that had once grieved me, came back to those dark, beautiful eyes.

"You have been very kind to me, Miss Linden," she continued, "like a sister would have been. It cannot be wrong to break a resolve such as I made."

"It will not," I answered. "The wrong

name was Bianci Falerni. The was kept quite secret, none of my friends or relations were apprised not know if my mother was still that. She never came to England, never saw the old family mansion. Carleons have lived for generations after their wedding, my father's beautiful little villa on the prettiest shore of the lake of Como. There, and it was my mother's mine until I was ten years old little of my father. During the I resided with us for some months went back to England on business my mother had better not encold and damp of the English climate there. But (Ah me!) I know the now. Lord Carleon was a proud ried away by a sudden and violent cannot call it love, for my beautiful mother, he married her and repelieve, all the rest of his life. have aspired to the hand of the ladies in England, and he had poor Italian, simply for her wonder of which he soon tired.

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Baby Goes Coastin

Two little girls had a fight for the possession of the handle of a carriage which contained the tucked and strapped in. While was in progress the carriage slipped from both of them and darted hill with a velocity that the broken head, neck or limbs of a vicious inmate. The little girls chorus, and a half a dozen men rushed to their rescue, but the with its momentum increasing ant, until at last it struck against of a tree, bounded into the air, flying from the wheels and tumbled twice over. baby and all. I picked the little shaver up he was with delight and wanted to hold again, but when the mother came she guessed she wouldn't. home with the wreck of the rescued baby, and the two arch business, could be nicely illustrated the aid of an able artist, but beyond the province of a pen and pictray.—*New London Day.*

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met him once at a flower show, or three balls," I replied; "he e handsomest men I ever saw."

have continued my sentence, but ly leaned forward and kissed me.

because I have gazed upon him, was my laughing comment.

he said, a burning blush over-er face and neck; "I have loved h, young as I am, that to win ok from him I would almost be

lanche," I said, a recollection of on gossip coming to my mind, "I Carleon was devoted to that Gabriel d'Este, an Italian lady, lth: rage a year or two since."

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how my father met her I can- he was a lady by birth and edu- I should imagine poor, and far rich and powerful Lord Carleon position. All I know is that married in the little church of

WOMAN GOSSIP.

A Lady's Rebuke—Lovemaking at the Springs—A Bad Spell—Facts and Follies for the Fair.

A KEEN REBUKE.

He was a commercial traveller on his way from Bowling Green in Hopkinsville, Ky. There was a wait of three hours at Guthrie, and a party of young ladies, with lively young married persons acting as matrons, made the station ring with merriment. They were going to visit the Mammoth cave. The face of one of them is a study—a perfect oval, yet with that rich, warm brunette tint that you see more often in the Latin races than in the Anglo Saxon. Her eyes look out from under the broad brim of a Gainesborough hat, through half-closed lids, wonderfully tantalizing in their subdued mirth, coquetry, and love of life, lightly veiled with the laziness of good breeding. The brassy and dapper little wretch of a "drummer" had been watching the girls as a cat would a bevy of frolicsome and unsophisticated mice. Hastily seizing and returning a handkerchief accidentally dropped by the Gainesborough beauty, he seeks, with the audacity of his class, to open conversation.

"A very gay party you have, miss."

"Yes," says she quietly, bowing acknowledgment of the handkerchief, and letting her laughing eyes drift slowly over him; "but then, you see, we know each other."

A very keen remark, keen-eyed as a Damascus blade, but perfectly lady-like in its unruffled good temper. The "drummer" retreated.

A BAD SPELL.

The fashionable young ladies at a watering-place hotel a few nights ago organized a spelling-bee. The belle that wore the most expensive jewellery was the worst speller, and twelve out of fourteen went down on the word "separate." "Phthisis" floored them all, and one of the cooks was called in to spell the word for them. A young lady who fondled a pug dog and wore diamond ear-rings maintained that d-o-w-t was the way "doubt" was spelled when she went to school.

the guests in a saloon where they were passing their friends under review, "her worst fault is that she is bored wherever she goes." "Her lack of selfishness is a still greater defect," says another. "for she insists in not being the only bored person in the company."

A bold, bad man in Wales, a defendant in a recent breach of promise case, admitted that he had kissed the girl and that she had sat on his knee, but he would not call it courting, as he had treated more than fifty girls in the same manner, and that they liked it. Where are some of the records of our gilded youths, now?"

A Chicago man came home very early the other evening, kicked his wife and children into the street, locked the door, and then went to bed. His wife made no complaint, but went to a relative's and with beaming face exclaimed: "Thank fortune, I know where my husband is this night, anyway."

A certain married gentleman got up out of his bed the other night and took a new red coverlet and lay down upon it on the floor. In the morning when he got up his wife gave a yell of fright, for on the day before she had been reading of the tattooed man, and for a moment she thought he had broken into her chamber. That new red coverlet is now for sale at a second-hand store.

A Rockland woman has made a quilt containing 3,698 pieces. It is unnecessary to say that this Rockland woman is nigh on to a hundred, never wore glasses, milks all the cows on the farm and makes all the butter, besides doing her housework, helping in the hay-field, going to market every other day, and getting through a thousand and one other duties in the course of twenty-four hours. It is unnecessary to mention these trifling things. Of course this Rockland woman is no exception to the general rule in the innumerable race of patchworkers.

Flowers and Insects.

All admire the colors and forms of flowers, but these are only part of their endless attractions. Close observers have found out many curious things which hasty lookers never see. That close questioner of nature, Charles Darwin, found that insects were attracted to flowers by their colors, and that different insects choose different colors. He cut the showy petals off some of the flowers in clumps in the garden, and found that bees never went near those, though very busy with the others. Sir John Lubbock put honey in glass over colored papers, and found that bees readily discriminated and always went to the blue, as they do in the flowers. Muller, noticed that each kind of butterfly visited only its own favorite of Lantana. Grant Allan shows that as nearly all colored flowers depend upon insects to brush the pollen on the stigma and so cause them to produce seed, that their preference for the intensest color of their choice tends to the production of the most from them, and so to the fuller development of color. He shows too, that at first, the only color was yellow, as seen in the seed parts of nearly all flowers still, and that white, pink, red, purple and blue

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Cartagena Barbers.

Out of the shadow some enterprising men had constructed, with the aid of two or three chairs and several pairs of shears, a barber's shop *al fresco*; and asses and peasants as they travelled in and out through the city gate stopped at this estab- lishment to be shaved. For it is an im- portant item in the care of Spanish donkeys that they should be sheared, as to the back in order to make a smoother resting place f r man or panter. So while the master held his animal, one of the barbers plied some enormous clacking shears, and littered the ground with mouse-c ored hair, leaving the beast's belly fur-covered below a fixed line, and for a small addition- al price executed a raised pattern of star points around the neck. The tonsorial profession is an indispensable one in a country where shaving the whole face is so generally practiced among all the humbler orders, not to mention *toreros* and ecclesiastics. But the discomfort to which the barber's customers submit is astonishing. Instead of being pampered, soothed, labored at with confidential respectfulness, and lulled into luxurious harmony with himself, as happens in America, a man who courts the razor in Spain has to sit upright in a stiff chair, and meekly hold under his chin a brass basin full of suds, and fitting his throat by means of a curved nick at one side. One individual we saw seated by the dusty road at the gate with a towel around

ite secret, none of my father's relations were apprised of it. I do not know if my mother was surprised at my never coming to England, she had never seen the old family mansion where they had lived for generations. Soon after my wedding, my father bought a little villa on the prettiest part of the lake of Como. I was born there, it was my mother's home and I was ten years old. We saw my father. During the summer he was with us for some months, and then he went to England on business. He said he had better not encounter the temper of the English climate, and he used it as a pretext for never taking her to (Ah me!) I know the real truth, my father, Carleon was a proud man. Carleon by a sudden and violent fancy, I loved her, for my beautiful young man married her and repented it, for the rest of his life. He might have married to the hand of the noblest in England, and he had married a girl, simply for her wondrous beauty, and he was soon tired.

My villa was a solitary one. Ah, I have been solitary all my life! In accordance with my father's request, my father had no acquaintances. We lived with servants were all Italians, who took little interest in the family they served, there was but one exception, and Mrs. Dean, my housekeeper; when my father sent her from England, my nurse, and she has never left. Our life was quiet in the beautiful sunny lake itself was calm or bright. The only change was occasional going and coming of my father, Marian, how wildly, how passionately I loved my beautiful mother! I never see her or think of her without my heart breaking. If she had lived, how my fate would have been! No one ever loved or cared for me until

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Baby Goes Coasting.

Two girls had a fight recently for possession of the handle of a baby which contained their brother, strapped in. While the row was in progress the carriage slipped away from them and darted down the hill with a velocity that threatened a bad neck or limbs of the unfortunate. The little girls yelled in alarm, a half a dozen men and women rushed to their rescue, but the waggon flew on with momentum increasing every instant, until it last it struck against the rock and bounded into the air, the spokes of the wheels and then turned over the baby and all. When they picked up the little shaver up he was crowing with delight and wanted them to do it when the mother could speak and she wouldn't. The return of the wreck of the carriage, the baby, and the two architects of the accident could be nicely illustrated with an able artist, but 'tis away before the province of a pen picture to portray London Day.

FACTS AND FOLLIES.

Old Orchard beach, we learn, has a \$50,000 heiress. Great snakes! And our vacation is over.

The young woman who sneeringly remarks that men are all alike generally shows her sincerity by taking the first man that offers himself to her.

Takes a woman for ingenuity. A Cleveland girl who had a new bonnet she wanted to show contrived to get herself called as witness on a case she knew nothing about.

Says a cynical old lady: "Very handsome mothers are often proud of their very ugly babies, I wonder if butterflies are fond of their caterpillars?"

It was a Detroit girl that married at 15 so as to have her golden wedding when it would do her some good.

No matter how handsome a young woman may be, when the right man comes along she is ready to yield the palm of beauty, if he have the sense to ask it.

It was a dressmaker looking at a bow-legged bather who remarked: "My! what bias limbs; how awfully they stand in need of a tuck and a gore."

A woman bathed in a red flannel costume at Rye beach the other day, and a cow in a neighboring field made a dive for her, and for a time there was more surf than Neptune had provided. They had to kill the cow in order to get her back to her bathhouse.

"As for Mrs. So-and-so," remarks one of

series to some shade of red, or finally, blue. Blue and purple are most common in complicated corollas which only bees and butterflies penetrate easily; moths only see white flowers.

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With the handsome tailor-made costumes of English tweed, which are so much affected by fashionable ladies everywhere, at home and abroad, are now worn very stylish-looking under waistcoats of a contrasting color.

The Original of Rebecca in Ivanhoe.

Rebecca Gratz, the original of Rebecca in "Ivanhoe," is the subject of a short article by Gratz Van Rensselaer, which with a beautiful portrait of the lady, appears in the September Century.

We believe it is not generally known that the honor of having been the prototype and inspiration of the character of Rebecca the Jewess, in "Ivanhoe," belongs to an American lady, whose beauty and noble qualities were described to Scott by a friend. The friend was Washington Irving, and the lady Rebecca Gratz, of an honorable Jewish family of Philadelphia. * * *

Rebecca was born on the 4th of March, 1781, and in her younger days, and even beyond middle life, she possessed singular beauty. Her eyes were of exquisite shape, large, black, and lustrous; her figure was graceful, and her carriage was marked by quiet dignity—attractions which were heightened by elegant and winning manners. * * *

It is said that, when a young lady, Rebecca won the regard of a gentleman of character, position, and wealth, whose passion was devotedly returned. The difference in their religious faith, however,—the one a conscientious Christian, the other devoted to the ancient creed of Israel,—proved an insuperable barrier to their union. She was never married. * * *

One of her brother's most intimate friends was Washington Irving, then in the early freshness of his literary fame. When in Philadelphia he was a welcome guest at the mansion, and the "big room" was assigned him to "rest in," as he termed it. The beauty and character of Rebecca, together with the fact that she was a representative of a race whose history is full of romance, deeply impressed him, and the foundation was laid of a cordial friendship and admiration which lasted through life. * * *

Miss Gratz passed many of her younger days with the Hoffmans and other old families in New York, with whom she was on intimate terms. Among her friends at this time were the literary wits of Salmagundi. Matilda Hoffman, the object of Irving's first, last, and only love, was her dearest friend. Miss Hoffman, who is described as lovely in person and mind, with engaging manners, delicate sensibilities, and playful humor, faded early and died in April, 1809, at the age of eighteen. Rebecca was her constant companion during her illness, sharing with the family the cares of her sick bed, and holding her in her arms when she died. Irving was then twenty-six years old, and for the half century of his life he cherished faithfully the memory of his early love. He slept with her Bible and Prayer-book under his pillow, and they were ever his inseparable companions. After his death, a package was found containing some private memoranda, a miniature of great beauty, a braid of fair hair, and a slip of paper containing her name in his own hand-writing. In his private note-book he wrote: "She died in the beauty of her youth, and in my memory she will ever be young and beautiful. * * *

For many years, during which he studied law and was admitted to the bar, Irving's naturally gay temperament was overshadowed by this grief, and his frequent intervals of depression unfitted him for literary labor. Engaged in business with his bro-

THE COMING STORM.

As surely as the nineteenth century is drawing to a close, so surely the march of events is bringing the civilized world to a social revolution. Side by side with the contagious development of socialism and the commune grows the land difficulty, ever increasing in gravity, in spite of the desperate attempts of the constitutional doctors to heal the sores by legal remedies; and ever widening in the sphere of its development, in spite of the attempts at circumscription made by the governing classes, each in their own national circle, and with means applied with special reference to national circumstances. One would think that among one nation at least there would be found a people contented politically and laboring under no special grievances in connection with the occupation of land. If there is, the rest of the world would like to know where is that happy land, that the newspapers of Christendom may send their special correspondents and make such exhaustive reports as will enable us to learn the secret of the new order of things, and apply it universally. The country in question has not yet reported itself; or at all events has no recognized ambassadors at the court of St. James or the White House. We know that neither in England, Ireland nor America has the primal question been settled as to what principle of occupation can be of universal efficacy in remedying the essential evils of land holding. We say this with all deference to Mr. Gladstone's splendid endeavors to deal with those special evils which have grown out of the general evil in the case of Ireland. The landlord question is pressing with a more gradual but surely increasing pinch upon America. In degrees varying at different times it afflicts all Europe. Spain, of whose internal wrongs we hear but little usually, is now sending up her wail. Throughout the province of Andalusia bad harvests have accentuated the grievance, and collisions between the police and peasantry are frequent. The despatches tell us that "The local authorities have asked the Government for reinforcements of troops and monetary relief. In many districts where the landed property is in the hands of a few wealthy absentee landlords drought and poor crops have brought the population to the verge of famine. In this province, which has been strongly Republican since the revolution of 1868, especially in the large towns, the spirit of the peasantry and villagers has become strongly socialistic." The land evil walks with the urban evil, as in the other cases. So the story is repeated: first Fenianism and Landlordism in Ireland, then Nihilism and terrorism in Russia; then Socialism and Government Monopolies (a species of landlordism) in Germany; then the scene of bitterness is transferred to France, now to Switzerland, now to Australia, and then to the minor States of south-eastern Europe, till we come back to Russia again. And let us not forget that it is the ambition to control the land and the labor of the poor fellaheen that is drenching Egypt in blood this day; let us not forget that farther east, the landlords and the governing classes combined are pressing from the natives of India their prospects of future existence. The process is going on almost unconsciously perhaps, but shrewd observers and statisticians tell us that the present system is surely im-

THE SOAP FELLER.

The "soap feller" has again a little special justice. One of the fingered gentlemen established the Avenue with a stock of The attention of the speculative was called by this gentleman, place, to the excellence of the was redolent of "all the p Arabia" and which was not of quality but transparent. Not parent, you understand, but parent enough. But its chief attraction to the washed as well as unwashed, was that it gave fortunate purchaser opportunities ing sudden and easy wealth. lessly munificent dispenser had taking dollar bills and concealing mysteriously within the already wrappers of the cakes. As the bill were offered to the public at it might seem at first sight not accustomed to gratuitous an generosity that the soap gentleman either attempting a deception or ed more transparent than the so or by some strange misapplication rules of arithmetic had reversed lations on which most men base ness transactions; or that spec North-West lands or some such turned his head and set him off. The unlikelihood of a bold and robbery perpetrated right before and the charm which the acquired unearned wealth always holds out made them inclined to believe the dispenser was a gentleman under the influence of the mania above him than anything else. And when man—who, it afterwards turned on terms of rather close friendship dispenser—tested the case by purchase and finding in it a genuine bill, the fascination of mystery longer restrain the crowd from purchase. The result however,—as is always with the transactions of the gentlemen—was that subsequent were fortunate only in the matter soap and not the dollar bills; and recover their fifty cents they brought their case for the arbitration of the police magistrate. To pass over the discussion of the great principles involved, the end of the matter was "soap feller" was sent to jail days with a strong recommendation seek citizenship in the neighborhood public on acquiring his liberty.

Such a case forms a very interesting police court paragraph; but in the all that is reasonable what is the in real character between the feller" and the millionaire stock who has robbed the unsuspecting thousands—between him and the of a greedy insurance company company whose very existence is the innocent mistakes of poor or the calamities of unfortunate between him and the horde of combinations like the celebrated interested Loan Company" who being only because legalized robbery practical and whose only reason existence is that men are found fooli-

tion which lasted through life. * * *

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For many years, during which he studied law and was admitted to the bar, Irving's naturally gay temperament was overshadowed by this grief, and his frequent intervals of depression unfitted him for literary labor. Engaging in business with his brother at Liverpool, he passed much of his time abroad. His mercantile career, however, proved a failure, and he thenceforth devoted himself to literature. It was in the fall of the year 1817 that Scott and Irving met for the first time. With a letter of introduction from the poet Campbell, who was aware of Scott's high estimate of Irving's genius, the latter visited Abbotsford. He was most cordially received and welcomed by Scott himself, who came limping down to the gate, attended by his favorite stag-hound, and grasped his hand in a way that made Irving feel as if they were already old friends. * * *

To this friendship we owe the character of Rebecca in "Ivanhoe." During one of their many conversations, when personal and family affairs were the topics, Irving spoke of his own, and Miss Hoffman's cherished friend, Rebecca Gratz, of Philadelphia, described her wonderful beauty, related the story of her firm adherence to her religious faith under the most trying circumstances, and particularly illustrated her loveliness of character, and zealous philanthropy. Scott was deeply interested and impressed, and conceived the plan of embodying the pure, moral sentiment, that like a thread of silver ran through the story. Although "Rob Roy," was then unfinished, he was already revolving in his mind the plot and characters of "Ivanhoe." He immediately determined to introduce a Jewish female character, and on the strength of Irving's vivid description, he named his heroine Rebecca.

The Last of the Sobieskis.

That a legitimate scion of a royal house should be laboriously earning her board by the weaving handicraft is a startling illustration of human vicissitude. Such, how-

is now sending up her wail. Throughout the province of Andalusia bad harvests have accentuated the grievance, and collisions between the police and peasantry are frequent. The despatches tell us that "The local authorities have asked the Government for reinforcements of troops and monetary relief. In many districts where the landed property is in the hands of a few wealthy absentee landlords drought and poor crops have brought the population to the verge of famine. In this province, which has been strongly Republican since the revolution of 1868, especially in the large towns, the spirit of the peasantry and villagers has become strongly socialistic." The land evil walks with the urban evil, as in the other cases. So the story is repeated: first Fenianism and Landlordism in Ireland, then Nihilism and terrorism in Russia; then Socialism and Government Monopolies (a species of landlordism) in Germany; then the scene of bitterness is transferred to France, now to Switzerland, now to Australia, and then to the minor States of south-eastern Europe, till we come back to Russia again. And let us not forget that it is the ambition to control the land and the labor of the poor fellaheen that is drenching Egypt in blood this day; let us not forget that farther east, the landlords and the governing classes combined are pressing from the natives of India their prospects of future existence. The process is going on almost unconsciously perhaps, but shrewd observers and statisticians tell us that the present system is surely impoverishing the land and the people, and that England will be called on to pay back to India in famine contributions all the landlords are now exacting from the soil and its tillers. In America we do not yet feel the pressure as in Europe, but the moment that our vast lands become definitely occupied or definitely owned, then we will begin to realize the trouble that is at the bottom of the present system. In the meantime, Socialism is coming in advance. The young men growing up are imbued with ideas on social questions which many older people do not like to hear discussed. Journals striving to represent these ideas—though their expression is vague, sometimes incoherent—exist amongst us. Let the storm come—the sky will be clearer when the smoke and cloud of conflict have passed away.

It is curious to reflect what inconsistencies we enlightened nations are guilty of when we look upon ourselves from an outsider's standpoint. Up to about 1860 the Chinese protected themselves from intercourse with Christian nations and would have neither Christian trading depots, missionaries or diplomatic agents in their land. This system of protection was considered a sufficient enormity on the part of China to justify a war and England opened a road for the missionary and merchant by her guns. But now the very exclusion which justified the seizure of Peking is being adopted by the United States in prohibiting Chinese immigration, and even Canada is making a loud outcry against permitting Chinamen to come to work on the British Columbia railways. The *Christian Union* pointing out this inconsistency, hints that a Chinese bombardment of New York would be quite a legitimate mode of arguing the case.

And now a new element of risk arises in European affairs. Greece and Turkey are

on terms of rather close friendship dispenser—tested the case by pu cake and finding in it a genu bill, the fascination of mystery longer restrain the crowd from p The result however,—as is always with the transactions of the gentlemen—was that subsequent were fortunate only in the mat soap and not the do lar bills; an recover their fifty cents they i brought their case for the arbitra police magistrate. To pass ov cussion of the great principles volved, the end of the matter w "soap feller" was sent to jai days with a strong recomm seek citizenship in the neigh public on acquiring his liberty.

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Ancient English Oaks

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at Liverpool, he passed much of his time abroad. His mercantile career, however, proved a failure, and he thenceforth devoted himself to literature. It was in the fall of the year 1817 that Scott and Irving met for the first time. With a letter of introduction from the poet Campbell, who was aware of Scott's high estimate of Irving's genius, the latter visited Abbotsford. He was most cordially received and welcomed by Scott himself, who came limping down to the gate, attended by his favorite stag-hound, and grasped his hand in a way that made Irving feel as if they were already old friends. * * *

To this friendship we owe the character of Rebecca in "Ivanhoe." During one of their many conversations, when personal and family affairs were the topics, Irving spoke of his own, and Miss Hoffman's cherished friend, Rebecca Gratz, of Philadelphia, described her wonderful beauty, related the story of her firm adherence to her religious faith under the most trying circumstances, and particularly illustrated her loveliness of character, and zealous philanthropy. Scott was deeply interested and impressed, and conceived the plan of embodying the pure moral sentiment, that like a thread of silver ran through the story. Although "Rob Roy," was then unfinished, he was already revolving in his mind the plot and characters of "Ivanhoe." He immediately determined to introduce a Jewish female character, and on the strength of Irving's vivid description he named his heroine Rebecca.

The Last of the Sobieskis.

That a legitimate scion of a royal house should be laboriously earning her board by the weaving handicraft is a startling illustration of human vicissitude. Such, however, is the humble employment by which a poor woman, the descendant of a renowned European monarch, is maintaining herself at the present time in the Saxon manufacturing town of Neugersdorf. In the year 1831, when the storms of the great Polish revolution had somewhat abated, many Sarmatian magnates quitted their native land, seeking homes beyond its frontiers. Among them was Count Jacob Sobieski, whose estates had been confiscated by the Russian Government.

Despite his unbroken descent from the heroic savior of Vienna, King John Sobieski, the count was a very poor man when he settled down in Prague with his only son, at that time a lad. Young Sobieski grew up to manhood in straitened circumstances, and married a young lady no better off than himself. The sole offspring of the marriage was the "factory hand" above alluded to, whose childhood was embittered by privation, and who, having lost her parent some years ago, has ever since gained her livelihood by manual labor. Countess Sobieski is the last of an illustrious race, that has played, in its time, an important part in European history.

Some of the models of Parisian dresses have absurdly long-pointed corsages and stiff, hideous panniers, which more resemble the workmanship of an upholsterer than the deft and graceful handiwork of a French artist.

poverty-stricken the land and the people, and that England will be called on to pay back to India in famine contributions all the landlords are now exacting from the soil and its tillers. In America we do not yet feel the pressure as in Europe, but the moment that our vast lands become definitely occupied or definitely owned, then we will begin to realize the trouble that is at the bottom of the present system. In the meantime, Socialism is coming in advance. The young men growing up are imbued with ideas on social questions which many older people do not like to hear discussed. Journals striving to represent these ideas—though their expression is vague, sometimes incoherent—exist amongst us. Let the storm come—the sky will be clearer when the smoke and cloud of conflict have passed away.

It is curious to reflect what inconsistencies we enlightened nations are guilty of when we look upon ourselves from an outsider's standpoint. Up to about 1860 the Chinese protected themselves from intercourse with Christian nations and would have neither Christian trading depots, missionaries or diplomatic agents in their land. This system of protection was considered a sufficient enormity on the part of China to justify a war and England opened a road for the missionary and merchant by her guns. But now the very exclusion which justified the seizure of Peking is being adopted by the United States in prohibiting Chinese immigration, and even Canada is making a loud outcry against permitting Chinamen to come to work on the British Columbia railways. The *Christian Union* pointing out this inconsistency, hints that a Chinese bombardment of New York would be quite a legitimate mode of arguing the case.

And now a new element of risk arises in European affairs. Greece and Turkey are having a quarrel over their boundaries and serious hostilities have already occurred. Greece has all along claimed the territory of Karalika on the borders of Thessaly and is thought to have seized upon the occasion of some Turkish troops entering Greek territory to open the quarrel. The fact that the Porte has sent a message merely demanding the cessation of hostilities shows that Turkey is not at present eager for a fray but "fate" seems to be raising up tribulation for her everywhere. If Turkey and Greece should go to war and Russia, after Turkey has been worried a while should pounce down upon Constantinople, then England would indeed have her hands full. The spirit and the traditions of England alike forbid the thought of Russia possessing Stamboul, while the traditions of Russia which are crystallized in the notable will of Peter the Great, equally forbid any other great power than itself holding the key to the seas of southern Europe. Turkey can engage in no war now without England's claim being put in to be the chief director of the Board of Settlement. There are hints that England is herself urging Greece on to these territorial claims in order to have a hand in the extinction of Turkish rule in Europe, but there is yet no evidence at all of such intrigues.

The sting of a bee is only one-thirty-second of an inch long. It is only your imagination that makes it as long as a handle.

and counting enough to make us repeat the question, what is the answer if it is not merely that legalized, legalized, recognized, "soap feller" is a trifle more more presumptuous, more deliberate wanting in conscience than his brother of the street corner. The hitherto happened to come within of "Old Father Antic" the pounces down upon him with the vengeful delight which rents magniloquent sentences of judgment, seasoned, to tickle the ears of a paper groundling, with jibes which duce the spirit, if not the vulgarity of Jeffrey. There is only this—feller on the street corner robs out of fifty cents each—the soap the big joint stock swindle robs out of five thousand dollars. They differ only in magnitude and price not in nature.

Ancient English Oaks

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The noted oaks of England, those who have preserved them, the universal veneration for timber a stirring and lengthened his innumerable. Windsor Forest is rich in historic oaks, and St. Forest, though disafforested, still some memorial timber, like Needwood a crown forest, now a fine estate farmed land. Dryden's

"Three centuries he grows and three Supreme in state, and in three more a poetical statement, and son dates on trees cut down in Forest, and marked 600 years the time of King John, prove that under-estimate. The great Wink, in Norfolk, was called the Oak" in the time of the conquest has been supposed to have attained of 1,500 years. The King Oak in Forest is upward of 1,000 years old *Gardener's Chronicle*.

Latin is a dead language, and the doctors use it for writing out their prescriptions.

THE SOAP FELLER.

"soap feller" has again come in for special justice. One of the dexter-l gentlemen established himself in anue with a stock of prize soap. ention of the speculative wayfarer led by this gentleman, in the first o the excellence of the soap which lolent of "all the perfumes of " and which was not only fine in but transparent. Not too trans-you understand, but just trans-enough. But its chief recommend-the washed as well as the great ed, was that it gave to the for-purchaser opportunities of acquir-len and easy wealth. The reck-unificent dispenser had a habit of lollar bills and concealing them ously within the already attractive s of the cakes. As the cake and offered to the public at fifty cents t seem at first sight to a crowd stomed to gratuitous and princely ty that the soap gentleman was tempting a deception which look-transparent than the soap itself; me strang misapplication of the arithmetic had reversed the calculn which most men base their busi-nsaactions; or that speculation in West lands or some such cause had is head and set him off his base. kelihood of a bold and deliberate perpetrated right before their facs, charm which the acquirement of wealth always holds out to man, am inclined to believe that the soap was a gentleman under the inf of the mania above hinted rather ything else. And when a young io, it afterwards turned out was of rather close friendship with the c—tested the case by purchasing a finding in it a genuine dollar fascination of mystery could no strain the crowd from purchasing. It however,—as is always the case transactions of the prize soap n—was that subsequent purchasers unate only in the matter of the not the do lar bills; and failing to their fifty cents they indignantly heir case for the arbitration of the agistrate. To pass over a dis-f the great principles of law in-he end of the matter was that the ller" was sent to jail for five th a strong recommendation to izenship in the neighboring Re-acquiring his liberty.

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PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

What the World of Eminent People is Saying and Doing.

Turgeneff, the Russian novelist, is a confirmed invalid, and suffers continual and excruciating torments.

The young Princess Roland Buonaparte was up to the time of her death apparently in perfect health. She died instantly of a rush of blood to the heart.

Lord Carlingford, who, as Chichester Fortescue, was long Chief Secretary for Ireland, is going to marry Lady Scott, who has already had two husbands, while Lord Carlingford's former wife had four.

Baron Wilhelm Rothschild of Frankford returned his last year's income at \$1,192,000, while his brother, Baron Meyer Carl, confessed to \$4,440,000. The amount of their income tax exceeded \$70,000.

A brother of President Garfield has lived for many years in northern Michigan on a small and sterile farm. The Grand Haven papers say that he is now building a fine house and barn with money given him by Mrs. Garfield.

Accepting an invitation to the Paris Town Hall banquet fete, Victor Hugo wrote: "The fete on the 14th is the greatest that can be given on earth. The 14th of July means Paris striking down royalty. It is the restoration of liberty to man."

Prince Bismarck has hit upon a most effectual plan for keeping inquisitive intruders from Varzin. He has issued a peremptory mandate forbidding all the inhabitants of the village and neighboring country to entertain any strangers whatever.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton sailed for Europe in the *City of Berlin* on the 26th of August. The droll stories, under the title of "Rudder Grange," contributed to the *Century* by Mr. Stockton several years ago, are to be continued in a "Rudder Grange Abroad" series, the scene of the adventures of Euphemia and her practical husband being now transferred to Europe.

Col. Alexander made a vigorous attack on Sir Garnet Wolseley in the House of Commons lately. Alluding to Sir Garnet's pet officers as the "Ashantee Ring," the Colonel said that outside of it there was no salvation. If he was to give advice to the young officer about to enter the army it would be to cultivate that Ring. Otherwise he would be relegated to honorable banishment or be hopelessly shelved.

Baron Rothschild (of Vienna) gave the hotel keepers of Bayreuth a lesson at the representation of "Parsifal" which they will do well to remember, when next the works of their great master are performed there. These Bonifaces that laid themselves out to bleed every visitor very freely in the occasion, and the Baron, hearing this, determined to circumvent them. He consequently arrived in his own saloon carriage, attended by a valet who could perform the office of cook also for the nonce, and, having had his establishment of the moment shunted on to the siding, he procured from the town what was required in the way of food, which was cooked and eaten in his movable residence.

It however,—as is always the case transactions of the prize soap—was that subsequent purchasers fortunate only in the matter of the not the dollar bills; and failing to their fifty cents they indignantly their case for the arbitration of the magistrate. To pass over a dis- of the great principles of law in- the end of the matter was that the "seller" was sent to jail for five months with a strong recommendation to citizenship in the neighboring Republic, acquiring his liberty.

a case forms a very interesting paragraph; but in the name of a reasonable what is the difference in character between the "soap" and the millionaire stock jobber robbed the unsuspecting citizen of his money—between him and the organizers of the insurance company or loan company whose very existence is built upon the mistakes of poor merchants and the calamities of unfortunate farmers?—between him and the horde of speculating companies like the celebrated "Discount Loan Company" who come into existence because legalized robberies are allowed and whose only reason of existence is that men are found foolish enough to believe in them? We are in question, what is the difference? We leave the public conscience to decide if it is not merely that the organized, recognized, joint-stock "robber" is a trifle more barefaced, more sumptuous, more deliberate, more in conscience than his humble neighbor of the street corner. The latter has happened to come within the ken of the "Father Antic" the Law, who has frowned upon him with that peculiar delight which vents itself in the most ungentle sentences of judicial condemnation, to tickle the ears of newspaper editors, with jibes which reproach him, if not the vulgarity, of his conduct. There is only this—the soap pedler of the street corner robs five men of fifty cents each—the soap feller of the city robs five hundred men of five thousand dollars. The swindles differ in magnitude and presumption, but the principle is the same.

Ancient English Oaks.

the ancient oaks of England few more interesting than the gigantic ruin standing in an arable field on the banks of the Severn, near Shrewsbury. It is a remaining tree of those vast oaks which gave Shrewsbury its Saxon name of Schobbesburgh. The Saxons called this part of the country A. D. 577, they burnt the Roman city of Eborac, where Wroxeter now stands, and from the village of Cressage; beneath this now decrepit dotard stood that the earliest Christian mission-house of those times—and possibly St. Chad himself—preached to the heathen tribes which had been built. The Cressage oak, led by the Saxons Criste-ache (Oak)—is probably not less than ten centuries old. The circumference of the trunk was about 30 feet, measured at a height of 5 feet from the ground; about one-half of the shell of the

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Pansy Perkins and Ethelbert Pettingill.

"Welcome home, Pansy."

Dapplevale was at its prettiest this sweet June day as it nestled cozily among the hills that towered above it on every side. Down in the shady glen where the village church stood, almost hidden by the cypress trees whose great boughs of green were swept caressingly against the sides of a modest structure. Pansy Perkins was standing, and as Ethelbert Pettingill spoke the words with which this chapter opens her face lighted up with a radiant smile that was beautiful in its sad expanse of territory.

"Come to me, Pansy," he said.

It was Ethelbert's voice, tender, gentle, that spoke, yet with something in its tones that made the girl pause in her excited, feverish walk up and down, and she pressed her hands to her throbbing temples, looking at him with large, bright, pathetic eyes. But he stretched out his hand and she came to him. He passed his arm around her waist and held her to his breast a moment in silence.

Presently Pansy spoke. "It is very hot is it not, darling?" she said.

"Yes," replied Ethelbert; "and it is getting very late, and we should be going home." But as he spoke, the girl looked up at him with those handsome dark eyes that had witched so many men. "Do you love me?" she said.

"Passionately, my angel," was the tremulous reply.

"And will you buy me some ice cream?"

Ethelbert felt his heart throbbing against his suspender, and for an instant he could not reply. But the momentary agitation was soon over, and he spoke out in clear, mellow tones. "I will do it with pleasure."

The peachy cheek of the girl was laid close to his now, and the velvety lips kissed him tenderly back of the left ear. And then, turning her head slightly, Pansy whispered to herself: "I have not lost my mind."

Aged at Eighteen.

The *Ithaca Journal* says that there is in Schuyler County, a young-old man, who, without apparent cause, living plainly on a farm, has in 18 years passed through the physical change of four score. At the age of 6 he had all the development of strength and muscle usual in a lad of 15. At 12 his beard was grown and gray hairs appeared. Now, at 18 he is as decrepid as an old man of 80, and seems tottering on the verge of the grave.

Among the countless array of novel and beautiful parasols are those of white pongee, which are a happy medium between the high-priced white lace-trimmed sunshades of satin and the very common ones of satin simply stamped with bright-colored flowers.

Wellington never lost a battle; and it has been somewhat unreasonably expected by his friends that Sir Garnet Wolseley should also finish his career without ever suffering a defeat. So far everyone of his engagements has been successful, till the action

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A Ride Through the Thames Tunnel in a Phosphorescent Railway Carriage.

At the present time a railway carriage painted inside with the Balmain phosphorescent paint, is included in the train which leaves Liverpool street station for Rotherhithe, via the Thames Tunnel, at 11:8 a.m. Although only one-half of the available space of the carriage is painted, the phosphorescent light is quite sufficient to enable the passengers to distinguish small objects when passing through the tunnel; and, moreover, the light is powerful enough to enable a person to read the indications of an ordinary watch. It is probable that the railway companies will be enabled to effect a considerable saving in gas and oil by using phosphorescent paint.

Circular fans form one of the pretty trifles of present attire. Composed either of feathers or lace, they are little more than fluffy appendages to give fresh detail to an already dressy get-up.

Handsome and costly buttons are a great feature of walking dresses and travelling costumes, and as they can be transferred from one dress to another they are really not extravagant purchases in the end.

Aged at Eighteen.

The *Ithaca Journal* says that there is in Schuyler County, a young-old man, who, without apparent cause, living plainly on a farm, has in 18 years passed through the physical change of four score. At the age of 6 he had all the development of strength and muscle usual in a lad of 15. At 12 his beard was grown and gray hairs appeared. Now, at 18 he is as decrepid as an old man of 80, and seems tottering on the verge of the grave.

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Wellington never lost a battle; and it has been somewhat unreasonably expected by his friends that Sir Garnet Wolseley should also finish his career without ever suffering a defeat. So far everyone of his engagements has been successful, till the action at Mahutah, with Arabi Bey. But even this was not in the nature of a defeat—he was only, as it were, brought to Bey.

Mr. Gladstone has just reminded the Empire that he is only a human being, and subject to the grosser passions that mar humanity in general. He has proved this by turning back to make a retort against the *Daily Telegraph* for its sensational reports from Egypt, one of which he termed, "one of the most degrading and painful fictions ever palmed off on the country." It is well to be reminded that even the "grand old man" is not yet a saint or a deity.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has been the first and only church in Canada to stand up and discountenance church land speculation schemes. Several of its members had formed a colonization company and given it the name of the denomination. The conference at its meeting in Hamilton this week passed a resolution disavowing all connection with the scheme, as representatives of the church. Some members violently opposed the resolution, but its passage speaks well for the religious character of that body which refuses to have to do with schemes which have no connection whatever with the spiritual welfare of the people.

an action by Morton against them for assault and malicious prosecution, claiming on each \$2,000 damages.

—Three vessels are unloading coal at the docks.

—We are requested to announce that there will be no Thursday night meetings of the O. G. T. lodge for two weeks as the Orange Hall has been engaged for those evenings.

—There was a small skirmish at the Tichborne House on Tuesday evening and Mr. Burnip went in from the street to see what was the matter. It proved an unfortunate step for him, as the combatants—two named Janes from Richmond—turned on him and gave him a severe pummelling. Arrests have been made.

—Look for the new dry goods and general thing store to be opened by Mr. S. B. Som, about the middle of September, in the premises next door to S. McLaughlin's fruit and provision store, Dundas-st. A large and varied stock of the best goods in the market. Reserve orders till you see his goods and get his prices.

—A kind friend sends us a copy of the Rhinebeck Gazette, published in the sprightly little town of Rhinebeck, on the Hudson river. It is a large, well edited and neatly printed weekly, one that would do credit to much larger place. The secret of its self-confident success is a liberal advertising patronage and a subscription fee of \$2 per annum.

—A band of gypsies struck the town fairly and plied their avocation of horse trading. They changed their horses every hour. About midnight when one of the gang reckoned up his day's transactions he found himself 10 in cash ahead and in possession of a better team of horses than when he started in the morning. It is about time some farmers learned that they cannot get the better of a gypsy in a "horse trade."

—The Governor-General and Princess Louise passed through Napanee on Friday evening on the express train. Quite a number of townspeople were at the station to see the vice-regal party. The Princess wore a black dot dress and employed herself by chattering. She did not show herself any more than she could help—the window blind being kept partly down. Just as the train was leaving the station, however, she ventured a look at those on the platform. The party are now en route for British Columbia.

—A stabbing affray took place about three miles from Picton on Saturday. Sully P. Werden left Picton on Saturday evening under the influence of liquor, and, after reaching home went to a neighbour's, Herbert Williams, and got into a quarrel, which resulted in the stabbing of Williams. Werden was arrested and lodged in gaol about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Williams is doing well, and it is not supposed the stab will prove fatal. Both parties are wealthy, and belong to highly respected families.

—John B. Reid, formerly of Napanee, but latterly brakeman on a freight train on the Midland Railway, was knocked between the cars by an overhead bridge across the track on Monday, Aug. 28th, near Franklin Station, and was instantly killed, his body being frightfully mangled. The jury returned

Skipped Out.

George Evans, the man who had contract for street sprinkling, skipped on Friday last, leaving behind him creditors for amounts ranging from \$100. The street watering is now being done by Mr. George Sampson.

Napanee Sportsmen Abroad

Messrs. McDonald and Kimmerly were this week attending the Dominion Rifle Competition matches at Ottawa. In the first of the Macdougall Challenge Cup on Tuesday, Trumpeter Kimmerly stood 15th in points and won a prize of \$5; Trooper McDonald made 37 points and won a prize of \$4. The ranges were 400 and 600 yards at each range. On Wednesday both captured prizes in the Minister's match, Kimmerly making 52 points and McDonald 51.

Military Camp at Cobourg

Tuesday last No. 2 troop of 4th Cavalry, comprising the Lennox company, left town for Cobourg to enter upon their annual eight days drill. There was a total of 32 men. They are a fine able company, composed mainly of young men from Adolphustown and neighbourhoods. The horses were, as a rule, of the superior class, and judging from the appearance of the men we have reason to think the troop will give a good account of themselves at camp. Capt. C. B. Perry was in command with Lieut. Griffiths as second. Dr. [Name] chief medical officer of the regiment was in attendance. The troop will return on Tuesday next.

A Big Mining Scheme.

A telegram to the Globe a few days ago stated that Messrs. Allison and P. Platt of Adolphustown have purchased several iron mines in the township of Clarendon. One mine located only about twelve miles from the Kingston and Pembroke railway, said to have yielded the finest specimen of magnetic ore yet found in Canada. The owners purpose to build a loop line to the Kingston and Pembroke, and will proceed with the development of the mines as rapidly as possible.

Messrs. Allison and Platt were in Napanee on Wednesday and in answer to the question stated that they were not aware of the having been taken reported in the press. They had no information at present in reference to their mining operations in the north, but remarked that they might be heard from soon. Rumour has it that they have struck a rich mine in the country.

Attempt to Break Gaol.

Young Rhombo, who was committed to gaol a few weeks ago by an Adolphustown magistrate, on a charge of rape, was in charge of the culinary department which he presided to the satisfaction of the other prisoners. But his lot was not a happy one; he yearned for that freedom he had enjoyed of wandering at will along the shores of the Bay of Quinte and was bent upon devising means of

—The Governor-General and Princess Louise passed through Napanee on Friday evening on the express train. Quite a number of townspeople were at the station to see the vice-regal party. The Princess wore a black dot dress and employed herself by sketching. She did not show herself any more than she could help—the window blind being kept partly down. Just as the train was leaving the station, however, she ventured a look at those on the platform. The party are now en route for British Columbia.

—A stabbing affray took place about three miles from Picton on Saturday. Sully P. Werden left Picton on Saturday evening under the influence of liquor, and, after reaching home went to a neighbour's, Herbert Williams, and got into a quarrel, which resulted in the stabbing of Williams. Werden was arrested and lodged in gaol about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Williams is doing well, and it is not supposed the stab will prove fatal. Both parties are wealthy, and belong to highly respected families.

—John B. Reid, formerly of Napanee, but latterly brakeman on a freight train on the Midland Railway, was knocked between the cars by an overhead bridge across the track on Monday, Aug. 28th, near Franklin Station, and was instantly killed, his body being frightfully mangled. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That according to the evidence the deceased, J. B. Reid, came to his death by striking an overhead bridge near Franklin, on the Midland Railway, and that the said bridge was lower than was safe for brakemen to pass under in the ordinary discharge of their duty."

—The arcade store of Messrs. J. F. McAlister & Co. is one of the largest and best appointed dry goods establishments outside the large cities in the province. The stores, which are connected by a large doorway in the centre, are divided into departments. The eastern or main store contains the dress goods, fancy goods, staple and fur departments, while the western store is devoted to cloths, tweeds, hats, caps, gent's furnishings, ready-made and ordered clothing. The skill and taste displayed in the arrangement of the goods is a matter of general comment and reflects great credit upon those in charge. If push and enterprise is always rewarded Mr. McAlister's coffers should soon be full.

POLICE COURT DOINGS.

[Before His Worship Mayor James.]

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1ST.—Lorenda Luffman, charged by her husband with being a street walker and keeping a house of ill-fame, appeared in court to receive sentence. She was accompanied by her "lawyer," Mr. A. H. Roe. The "soiled dove" had not been very careful in making her toilet in the morning and her face bore the appearance of having recently passed through a grist mill purifier. The lawyer argued that the keeper of a house of ill-fame was the person to be fined and as Mr. Luffman lived there and paid the rent he was the party who should be prosecuted. His Worship, however, could not see the force of the counsel's reasoning and imposed a fine of \$20 and costs. The fine would have been \$40 had she not agreed to change her course of conduct and go home and live respectably with her husband. The money was promptly paid by the woman, after which, notwithstanding the promise given, she entered a complaint against her husband.

the township of Clarendon. located only about twelve miles from the Kingston and Pembroke railway said to have yielded the finest magnetic ore yet found in Canada. The owners purpose is to build a loop line to the Kingston and Pembroke, and will proceed with the development of the mines as rapidly as possible. Messrs. Allison and Platt were in Napanee Wednesday and in answer to the question stated that they were not aware of having been taken reported in the Napaneeagraph. They had no information at present in reference to their mining operations in the north, but remarked that they might be heard from soon. Rumour has it that they have struck a rich mine in the country.

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Sporting Notes.

—The Napanee cricket club will play the return match with the Kingston club at Kingston.

—The return match between Belleville and Napanee cricket clubs will be played Friday next, 15th inst.

—On Wednesday, at Belleville, Donald, Chief McKinnon's protegee, defeated Ross and Dinnie in the shot putting.

—The baseball match between the "Troublers" of Belleville and the "Silver Napanee," came off on the ground Wednesday and resulted in a sign for the home nine by a score of 24 to 10. The play of the Napaneeans was excellent, the batting and in the field—especially the pitching of Briggs and Carhish were excellent. The "Troublers" were a very weak team on the field, the batting was very fair. At no time during the game did they show themselves match for their opponents. For Shrank and Roblin made several fine plays. In the last six innings the "Troublers" scored only one run.

main its high standard.

C. Z. PERRY, issuer of marriage licenses, is in the office, Perry & Madden's bookstore, Dundas street.

—A train of twenty-eight cars of live stock passed through Napanee on Sunday for Montreal. They were a fine lot of animals and the train was drawn by one engine.

THE ELEGANT.—Little plated screw top on "TEABERRY" makes it the cheapest, most perfect, and most Recherche of all toilet requisites. Get a 5 cent sample.

—Mr. James Frink of North Fredericksburgh was recently robbed of \$120 by a tramp whom he harbored for the night. Farmers cannot be too careful who they extend their hospitality to.

—This evening the Presbyterian Church Choir, assisted by Mr. W. D. Madden, will give a concert in Burdette's Hall, Newburgh. An excellent programme has been prepared for the occasion.

—The double frame building on East-st., next to the Cornell House, owned by Mr. A. T. Harshaw, is being torn down to make room for a better class of structure. It is an old land-mark, having been standing over half a century.

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—There was a report current on the street this week that Ben. Pringle, a former resident of this town, had been shot in Winnipeg by a dissolute woman. The report has not been verified, though it is said to have come from a reliable source.

—Hay Bay was the rendezvous of a number of our marksmen on Saturday last. Among them were Mr. W. F. Hall, Dr. Reid and Dr. Ward. About a dozen ducks were brought home. The attention of parties who do their shooting at Hay Bay is called to the notice of the Hay Bay Shooting Co. published in another column.

—A station on the C. P. R. has been named Pense in honour of the visit of the Canadian Press Association, of which Mr. E. J. B. Pense of the Kingston Whig is President. We congratulate our confrere on the honour that has been done him. The name has the right ring about it to suit Western people—anything suggestive of money and money-making will take their fancy.

—James Morton, the sharper, who successfully played the change game reported last week, was on Wednesday last committed by the Mayor for trial. When Johnston was acquitted he gave the Mayor an order to return the money found on his person to the parties whom he had cheated, which was accordingly done. On Tuesday the prosecution took a new phase. Messrs. Dryden and Lockwood were both the recipients of writs

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MONDAY, SEPT. 4.—Frank Mason, charged with stealing a horse from a livery man named Way at Deseronto, was remanded to Deseronto for trial. The reeve of that village declining to act, the prisoner was referred to Belleville, where he succeeded in compromising with the prosecutor and was liberated. The arrest was made by Constable Holmes.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.—Joim Conger was charged by Phoebe Ann Smith with using abusive language towards her. The charge was not proven and the case was dismissed.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.—Summons were issued against some twenty-four persons for infringement of the dog by-law. The cases will be heard this evening. A lively time is expected.

Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

when known thought was a and worth working. The only that he could lay hands on was a fork but with it he succeeded in number of the bricks, taking care them when the gaol officials came. But notwithstanding this precaution game was discovered by Turnko Saturday, and a stop put to the Rhombo was only wasting his time as soon as he got through the bri would encounter a three feet wall which he would not have been a trate. As the prisoner is merely a demand the prison authorities can any punishment, but probably attempted gaol-breaking will be against him at his trial.

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—The baseball match between the "Silvers" of Belleville and the "Silver Napanee," came off on the ground Wednesday and resulted in a slight for the home nine by a score of 2 to 1. The Napaneeans were excellent at the bat and in the field—especially the pitching of Briggs and Carlin were excellent. The "Troublers" very weak team on the field, their batting was very fair. At no time in the game did they show themselves match for their opponents. Frank Shrank and Roblin made several runs. In the last six innings the "Troublers" "white-washed."

Railway Notes.

—Mr. John Carroll of St. Catharines of the contractors of the Ontario Railway, was in town on Saturday ranging for the conveyance of surveys on the Perry road, near Belleville. He advertises for five hundred men at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per day; board \$1. The work will occupy a year and

The traffic for the G.T.R. Co. for eight days, 12th to 29th August 1882 \$375,074. In 1881 \$338,241, of \$36,833. The above return is for the united Grand Trunk and Great Western lines, and includes from the date of the report to the following Saturday.

—The contractors of the Municipality of Belleville, for connecting the head waters of the Quinte with Presqu'isle Harbour Lake Ontario, have begun their work earnestly. They are now advertising for labouring men, to whom they will pay \$1 per day, and 200 teams at \$3.00 per day. The head office is at Brighton. It will be a large work, as the district excavated is something over four thousand acres at a depth of 20 feet with the top of 120 feet and 8 feet at the bottom. It is estimated that two years will be required for the work.

Skipped Out.

s, the man who had the con-sprinkling, skipped the town leaving behind him several nounts ranging from \$10 to t watering is now being done Sampson.

Sportsmen Abroad.

onald and Kimmerly are this the Dominion Rifle Associa-tion. In the match for Challenge Cup on Tuesday, mly stood 15th making 40 a prize of \$5; Trooper Mc-7 points and won a prize of s were 400 and 600 yards, five range. On Wednesday they prizes in the Minister of Mil-immerly making 52 points and

Y Camp at Cobourg.

No. 2 troop of 4th regiment ising the Lennox contingent, bourg to enter upon their an-s drill. There was a full mus-They are a fine able-bodied sed mainly of young farmers town and neighbouring town-rses were, as a rule, of a sud-judging from the appear- we have reason to believe give a good account of itself in B. Perry was in command; ifthis as second. Dr. Bristol, ficer of the regiment, was also The troop will return on

g Mining Scheme.

to the Globe a couple of ted that Messrs. D. W. Platt of Adolphustown, d several iron mines in of Clarendon. They are about twelve mles from nd Pembroke railway and arelded the finest specimen of et found in Canada. It is owners purpose subsidizing op line to the Kingston and will proceed with the devel-mines as rapidly as possible. on and Platt were in town on l in answer to the question y were not aware of the action en reported in the above par-had no information to give ference to their mining oper-orth, but remarked that they from soon. Rumour has it struck a rich mine—the best

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Fair Day.

There was a very large crowd in town on Tuesday, fair day, but they did not all bring cattle with them. The majority came to trade horses and to have some "fun with the boys." The latter seemed to be the greater attraction of the two. The show of cattle was mainly made by Mr. Arch. Caton, of Richmond, who had 21 head on the ground, which he sold at a fair price. A yoke of steers did not find a buyer at the price demanded. The buyers were principally local men. The town was very quiet during the day and night and no arrests were made.

Personals.

—Miss Alice Casey is seriously ill with malarial fever.

—Mr. P. Slaven is visiting Manitoba and Dakota on business.

—Mrs. Robert Anderson is visiting relatives in Port Hope.

—Mr. Wilburn Anderson is expected home about the 18th inst.

—Mr. R. G. Wright has returned from his visit to friends in New York State.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Waller are spending a couple of weeks holidays in Toronto and vicinity.

—Mrs. Merrill and daughter of Stone Mills are guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Rogers, Dundas-st.

—Mr. Wishart of Toronto, who has been visiting at the residence of Dr. Rutan, returned home on Wednesday.

—Mr. A. R. Boyes left town on Wednesday for New York where he will spend a couple of weeks holidays.

—Miss M. Conger of Belleville, who has been a guest of Miss Mina Empey for the past week, returned home on Thursday.

—Mr. H. M. Deroche, M.P.P., Mrs. Deroche and Mr. W. P. Deroche have been spending a week among the Thousand Islands.

—Miss Elsie Armour, daughter of Mr. Justice Armour of Cobourg, who has been visiting for some time at the residence of Dr. Cook, returned home on Wednesday evening.

—Mr. Chas. Lane and Mr. Sidney Taplin of Addison left on Monday last for Manitoba. They will be joined in a couple of weeks by Mr. John R. Scott. We wish them a pleasant and profitable trip.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Helliwell returned on Monday last from their European trip. They had an exceedingly pleasant tour, including many points of interest in England, Scotland and France. Their many friends will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Helliwell's health has been greatly improved by the trip.

—Mr. W. H. Meagher, who for some months past has been in charge of Mr. J. F. McAlister's branch store in Deseronto, has returned to take charge of the dress goods department in the large store of the firm in this town. Mr. Meagher, through his long experience, is well fitted for the position.

—The Rhinebeck Gazette, N. Y., of last week, contains the following paragraph with reference to the recent visit to Napanee of the Messrs. Bates of that place:—Mr. T. W. Bates, president of the Rhinebeck Savings bank, and his brother, John S. Bates, have returned after a three weeks' vacation among the

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

Four Very Valuable Lots
On Dundas-st. of 25 feet by 125 feet each. Terms very favourable. Also the water privilege.

Apply to
Napanee, 28th Oct., 1881. H. T. FORWARD
52-t.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Subscribed Capital.....\$9,260,000.
Assets, Cash and Invested Fund,.....\$2,605,000.
Deposited with Government of Canada for the protection of policy holders in Canada, \$1,000,000.
All losses paid at head office in Toronto without reference to England, and claims promptly settled. Property insured against Lightning.

THE SOVEREIGN FIRE INSURANCE Co

Capital - - \$6,000,000.
Deposited with the Government over, \$1,000,00 , for the security of policy holders.
A. H. ALLISON, Agent.
Office 200 South side Dundas-st., Napanee.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

The Executors of the late John Clancy will offer for sale by Public Auction that very desirable farm known as the

JOHN CLANCY ESTATE,

Composed of the
South-East Quarter of Lot 21 and South Half of Lot 22 in the 4th Concession of Camden.

Sale to take place on the premises
On the 9th day of Sept. Next,
At the hour of 1 o'clock p.m.

Said property to be sold subject to the dower of Mrs. Clancy. For further particulars apply to J. S. Miller, Auctioneer, or to

A. V. PRICE,
JACOB CLANCY, } Executors.
WM. CLANCY, }

July 20th, 1882.

38-

The Old Reliable

Flour, Feed

Grocery and Provision Store.

J. F. SMITH

Is bound to maintain his reputation for best qualities of

FLOUR FEED and PROVISIONS

At Lowest Prices.

A Large and Fresh Stock always on hand.

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Tombo, who was committed to the gaol a few weeks ago by an Adolphustown man in a charge of rape, was placed in the culinary department, over- sided to the satisfaction of the officers. But his lot was not a happy one for that freedom he previously enjoyed at will along the pleasant Bay of Quinte and his mind was on devising means of escape. He had fire place in the kitchen of the gaol which has not been used for some time, and so thought was a weak point for working. The only implement he had was a large table and he succeeded in removing a few bricks, taking care to replace the others so the gaol officials came round. Finding this precaution his little covered by Turnkey Clark on Monday a stop put to the operations. He was only wasting his energies for- get through the brick work he had entered a three feet stone wall and did not have been able to pene- trate. A prisoner is merely in on reason authorities cannot impose a sentence, but probably a charge of gaol-breaking will be preferred to his trial.

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The cricket club will to-day have a match with the Kingston team.

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Virtue Acknowledged.

Mrs. Ira Mulholland, Oakville, writes: "For several years I have suffered from oft-recurring bilious headaches, dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to any sex. Since using your Burdock Blood Bitters I am entirely relieved."

If Catarrh has destroyed your sense of smell and hearing, Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure you. 75 cents per bottle. Druggists sell it. 35-3 mos.

The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world

July 20th, 1882.

The Old Reliable

Flour, Feed

Grocery and Provision Store.

J. F. SMITH

Is bound to maintain his reputation for best qualities of

FLOUR FEED and PROVISIONS

At Lowest Prices.

A Large and Fresh Stock always on hand.

Just received a choice new stock of

General Groceries

Including everything in the line. As I buy largely for Cash I am prepared to sell at the lowest possible prices for cash.

Agent for the Li-quer Tea Company of London, Eng.

—GIVE ME A CALL.

J. F. SMITH,
BRISCO HOUSE BLOCK.

LARDINE

MACHINE OIL.

BEST OIL IN EXISTENCE FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY.

First Prizes, Diplomas, etc., at all exhibitions in the Dominion since 1878.

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

Manufactured solely by

McCOLL BROS. & Co., Toronto,

And for sale by all the principal Druggists and Hardware dealers.

ROBBED

—Thousands of graves are annually robbed of their victims, lives prolonged, happiness and health restored by the use of the great

GERMAN INVIGORATOR,

which positively and permanently cures Impotency (caused by excesses of any kind), Seminal Weakness, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse, as loss of energy, loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity or consumption and a premature grave.

Send for circulars with testimonials free by mail. The INVIGORATOR is sold at \$1 per box, or six boxes for \$5 by all druggists, or will be sent free by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price, by addressing

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house, near a thousand island park, with Mr. George Best as its proprietor, is a model hotel for summer tourists, and is every year advancing in popular favor: this was the head- quaters of our friends during their absence. Among the most pleasing incidents of their vacation they mentioned a visit of four days, through the courtesy of Mr. O. L. Herring, at Napanee, a city of about four thousand in- habitants, situated on Napanee river, forty miles westerly of Kingston. Here they were handsomely entertained by Mr. John Herring, a leading citizen of Napanee, whose interest- ing family and charming circle of friends made the brief stay of our travellers a con- tinuous round of pleasure, to which their memories fondly recur. Here they also made the acquaintance of several agreeable gentlemen, among whom they mentioned the names of W. M. O'Beirne, editor of the Nap- anee EXPRESS; W. S. Williams, a distinguished barrister; Drs. Cook, Wray and Leonard, Messrs. Rogers and Stevenson, and others. We also were shown an excellent photograph taken by the instantaneous process, of the Messrs. Bates and their friends, O. L. Her- ring and Fred H. Leonard. The artist was Mr Richardson, of Napanee.

Virtue Acknowledged.

Mrs. Ira Mulholland, Oakville, writes: "For several years I have suffered from oft- recurring bilious headaches, dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to any sex. Since using your Burdock Blood Bitters I am entirely relieved."

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